ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,995—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th May.
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4238	E. R. Dowell	21st May.
B.I.CARTHAGE	5198	W. J. Nantes	28th "
* SHANNON	4361	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I.COROMANDEL	4652	E. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I.INDIA	8470	R. F. Belsoe	25th "
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	2nd July.
B.I.ORIENTAL	7281	L. H. Moule	9th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	5987	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	30th "
B.I.BRITANNIA	6325	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	27th "
B.I.ROME	5345	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at Noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich ..	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Pellen	4,351	1st June.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,200	12th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 725

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig	4,766	21st May 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 3, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain M. J. Curnow, 3,224 Tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 13th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 5th May, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. Duca BALDUINO ..... 27th May 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	11th June.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 18th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 13th May, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 16th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th May, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co

WANTED.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

ASSISTANT AUDITOR WANTED.

THE POST of ASSISTANT AUDITOR is VACANT. The commencing salary will be Rs. 500 and the maximum salary of the appointment is Rs. 600. The appointment will be on probation for one year and thereafter an agreement of service for three years will be required.

DEPUTY AUDITOR WANTED.

THE POST of DEPUTY AUDITOR of Construction Works Accounts is VACANT. The appointment is subject to six months' notice on either side. The works now on hand will provide employment for not less than three years. The commencing salary will be Rs. 800. In both the above appointments Exchange Compensation if admissible under Government Rules will be paid, in accordance with those rules.

Application should be sent to

THE AGENT,
Burma Railways, Rangoon.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups. Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

BASS'S BEER
AND GUINESS'S STOUT.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
ARE SOLE AGENTS IN THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR
MESSRS. FOSTER AND SONS' BOTTLING,
Universally considered to be THE BEST.

ALSO

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER
BY IND COOPE & CO.

—PILSENER BEERS.—
—STRASBOURG BOCK ALE—
CIDER.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE ART OF TAKING A WIFE. Rs. 2-10.

By Paolo Mantegazzi.

CONTENTS : Prologue.—Marriage in Modern Society.—Sexual Choice in Marriage—The art of choosing well.—Age and Health.—Physical Sympathy—Race and Nationality.—The Harmony of Feelings—Harmony of Thoughts.—The Financial Question in Marriage.—The Incidents and Accidents of Marriage.—Hell.—Purgatory.—Paradise.

The whole work is alive with literary tastes and the English publishers are to be sincerely congratulated and thanked for introducing so healthy an exposition to English readers. It cannot be questioned that the number of those readers will be legion."—*Sun.*

"CELIBATES," BY GEORGE MOORE, Rs. 3.

"Excessively clever."—"Times."
"These studies are amazingly clever."—"Daily News."
"Patient, faithful and orderly"—"Daily Chronicle"

An able book brutally strong, ruthlessly accurate in some respects, containing passages of masterly analysis.—"Bookman."

A curious and almost unique specimen of our contemporary literature."—"Daily Telegraph."

"ESTHER WATERS," BY GEORGE MOORE, Rs. 3.

"The most artistic, the most complete, and the most inevitable work of fiction that has been written in England for at least two years."—"A T Q C" in "The Speaker."

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
(of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.)
BOMBAY DEPOT.
S.-W. MONSOON SEASON, 1897.

WATERPROOFS.

MEMBERS are informed that the NEW GENERAL STOCK of WATERPROOFS, &c., for the coming Season, has now arrived; and Orders for same should be registered at once, as the supply is limited. Orders for the following in particular should be booked early :—

Officers' Regulation Cloaks, Black or Khaki Paramatta, Syces' or Servants' Capes, Waterproof Ground-Sheets, and Sheeting, Mail and Willesden Canvas, Riding and Driving Aprons, Monsoon Boots, (City Make), &c.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREEMASONRY, all Ribbons SPECIALLY made for INDIA, fast Colours, warranted not to FADE.

"APRONS"

	Rs.	As
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do. do Scotch Constitution, Red	16	0
Leather Cases for the above ... ... Rs. 4-0 to	7	8
Mark Master's Aprons	16	0
Royal Arch Companion's Apron and Sash, Best Quality	33	0

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

CABIN TRUNKS & BAGS.

LADIES' TRUNKS.	GLADSTONE BAGS.	AIR-TIGHT CASES.
TROOPER TRUNKS.	HAND BAGS.	DRESS SUIT CASES.
CABIN TRUNKS.	CLOTHES BAGS.	TRAVELLING BATHS.
STEEL TRUNKS.	HAT CASES.	RUG STRAPS.

ASQUITH & LORD, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. TIBBLE'S VI—COCOA.
Re. 1-1 and Rs. 2-2.

"OF DISTINCT VALUE AS A RESTORATIVE AND STIMULATING FOOD."

Lightens fatigue, removes depression and relieves mental strain and worry. Strengthens digestion. A perfect beverage for children and invalids, and all who are subjected to Physical and mental exertion.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where th's Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. COMRIGUR, D. D. KANNA, M. F. BARLA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

SEXAGENARY

WATCHES

FOR

LADIES

COMMEMORATIVE

OF

HER

MAJESTY'S

DIAMOND

JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
OF
BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases

FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.

Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM PILE & CO., LTD.,

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY.

LATEST (1897) DESIGNS

FINE SAXONY SUITINGS.

LIGHT WEIGHT ALL WOOL } Rs. 38-4 CASH.

IMMENSE RANGE OF PATTERNS.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, and LEPROSY are said to be incurable. The former has, however, frequently given way before KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE which has been for many years used by EMINENT MEDICAL MEN, PUBLIC OFFICIALS, and others, and which has obtained recognition throughout INDIA. It may be required at a MOMENT'S NOTICE, and should be kept ready at hand. A dose taken sufficiently early is almost magical in its effects.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

AN INDIAN HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

A Certain SPECIFIC against both CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA.

Price Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8 per Bottle.
Special Quotations for Quantity.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PERFUMES.
KEMP'S MOUTH ELIXIR.
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE.
KEMP'S SMELLING SALTS.
KEMP'S SPRAYS.
KEMP'S DENTIFRICES.
KEMP'S PELLICULINES.
KEMP'S TOOTH PASTES.
KEMP'S TOILET SOAPS.
KEMP'S SUMMER SALINE.
KEMP'S SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
KEMP'S MEDICAL ELIXIRS.
KEMP'S CHICKEN EXTRACT.
KEMP'S CHICKEN WINE.
KEMP'S NUTRITIVE WINE.
KEMP'S PEPSINE WINE.

HOT WEATHER TOILET REQUISITES, AND MEDICAL COMFORTS.

FRESHLY MADE.

SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED GOODS.

AT KEMP'S.

And many other notable preparations of the UTMOST VALUE TO EUROPEANS IN INDIA. Sent anywhere by Post. Full List with Prices on application.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FLETCHER'S very best DISINFECTANTS—FLETCHER'S Pine Phenol and Cresol at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3 per gallon.—R. RAMCHANDRA and Co., Forbes Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "DCO. BALDUINO" Captain O. Canepa, are informed of her arrival from GENOA on the 11th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. MASSARI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 11th May, 1897.

THE QUEEN'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.
PUBLIC MEETING OF HINDUS.

A MASS MEETING of the HINDU COMMUNITY to VOTE an ADDRESS of Congratulation to Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN-EMPRESS in Commemoration of HER DIAMOND JUBILEE will take place in the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 3-30 P.M.

All the Members of the Hindu Community are earnestly requested to attend.

NARANJI DWARKADAS,
VITHALRAO VANDEKAR,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th May, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSENE-OIL EMPTY CASES AND TINS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 19th May, 1897, for the purchase of :—

KEROSENE-OIL EMPTY CASES AND TINS

which may become available for disposal during the six months, May, 1897, to October, 1897.

2. Further particulars and Tender Forms may be obtained from the undersigned.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th May, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSENE-OIL EMPTY CASES AND TINS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th May, 1897, for the purchase of about :—

4,500 cases with two empty tins in each.
750 empty tins,

which are now ready for inspection at the Company's Goods Shed, Victoria Terminus.

2. Tender Forms must be obtained from the Undersigned, and sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order.
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th May, 1897.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 485 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at a Meeting to be held here at 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 28th day of JUNE, 1897, to take into their consideration the following draft By-Laws which were approved by the Corporation on the 8th April, 1897, but which have not yet been confirmed by Government; also the following alteration in the said draft By-Laws, namely :—The omission from the said draft By-Laws, as so approved, of the definition therein contained of "composite building" and the substitution therefor of another By-Law as follows :—"Composite Building" means a building of which part is masonry walled building and part is either open building or frame building or a building of which part is open building and part is frame building to each of which classes of building the By-Laws relating to masonry walled buildings, open buildings, and frame buildings respectively shall apply."

The Corporation will before approving the said draft By-Laws so approved on the 8th April, 1897, as aforesaid, and the said alteration in the same receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person, with respect thereto, before the day of the said Meeting, and any person desiring to object to the said proposed By-Laws as so altered, or any of them, on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation, not less than ten days before the day of the said Meeting, of the nature of this said objection, may, by himself or his Counsel, Attorney or Agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said Meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

Printed Copies of the said draft By-Laws approved on the 8th April, 1897, and as proposed to be altered as aforesaid, are kept in the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during Office hours free of charge.

Printed Copies of the said draft By-Laws as so proposed to be altered as aforesaid will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of One Rupee per copy.

By Order of the President,
H. W. BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Office, May 11, 1897.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

CROFT & Co.	Oporto.
MOET and CHANDON	Epernay.
T. HINE & Co.	Cognac.
GONZALEZ BYASS & Co.	Xerez De La Frontera.
SIMON KINGSCOTE & Co.	London.
THORNE & SONS, Ld	Greenock & London.
GEORGE SIMON & WHELON.	London.
BARKHAUSEN & Co.	Bordeaux.
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS	Chalons-Sur-Saone.
CH. DE. CAZANOVE.	Avize.
TOTTENHAM LAGER BEER BREWERY	Tottenham.
BLACK & GAYFORD.	London.
BARNETT & ELICHAGARAY	Cognac.
HOLTHUSEN & Co.	Bordeaux.
JULES GRIMMOND	Cognac.
ARMANDE ERERES.	Epernay
GODESBERGER MINERAL WATER Co.	Germany.
KRONPRINZ BEER BREWERY	Germany.
JOHN BARNETT & SON.	London.
CHARLES BOILEAU & FILS.	Epernay.
PEASE, SON & Co.	Leith and Darlington.
DAVID SMITH & Co.	Glasgow.
S. PERRIER & Co.	Bordeaux.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,
DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 20 BALES OF YARN.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3, p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Agents of the Swadeshi Mills Company, Ld., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Pehlad Dowlatram,

20 bales of Ring double forty yarn, extra fine, flower ticket, each containing 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF AN AMERICAN TURBINE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Lala Hurji Mull, Banker and Contractor, Peshawar :—

1 25" American Turbine with fittings complete.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM, NEAR PURBADEVI TEMPLE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Antonio Francisco Dias, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of May, 1895 ; the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Lower Mahim, near Purbadevi Temple, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and is assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under G. Ward, No. 2858, and Street No. 323, admeasuring 44½ feet in length and 23 feet in breadth, bounded on the east and west by the vacant ground of D. A. Pereira, on the north by the cart of Marian d'Abreo, and on the south by the house of Jose Francisco D'Mello, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Bandora Hill, Bandora, opposite St. Mary's Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Roberts and others, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square solid iron framed pianoforte by Schiedmyer and Soehne, windproof lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of A. J. Gassner, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co,

Bombay, 12th May, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, in the Fort, by order of Mr. Devjee Poonja and on account and at the risk of Mr. Narandas Pranjeevundas the following shares :—

1 share in the Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited.
1 share in the New Mofussil Company, Limited.
1 share in the Commercial Bank of India, Limited.

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods, twists, &c., &c.

1 case white mulls.
2 bales grey jaconets.
A lot of reading books.
A couple of Foxhounds, the property of the Bombay Hunt.
On account of the concerned—
503 pieces grey jaconets.
On account of the underwriters—
A few dozens of damaged waterproof umbrellas.
2 cases damaged Varnish.
On account and at the risk of R. Sulleman Ismail.—
1 case Japan slippers.
On account and at the risk of Aga Goolamally Khorasani—
2 cases grenadines.
On account of the concerned—
A quantity of damaged grey shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES

at Dhobie Talao, known as the Dhobie Talao Market, and other adjoining Buildings.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Datoobhoy Ecrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Haji Mahomed Hajee Osman, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage, dated the 14th March, 1895, the following valuable landed properties :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground, together with the messuages, chawls, shops and stables and other buildings standing thereon, known by the name of Dhobie Talao Memon Bazar, situate, lying and being at Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 2,970 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 176, new No. 1591, old survey Nos. 2, 22, 23, new survey Nos. 82, 63 and 252, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward Nos. 2383, 2345, 2381A 2382, 2293, 2337, 2297, 2335, 2339, 2340, 2291, 2341-42, 2343, 2363, 2062, 2352-53, 2344, 2346, 2354, 2061, 2356, 2354, Street Nos. 101, 103 105, 2745, 99, 47, 49, 51, 61, 21, 23, 25, 24, 30, 30, 90, 91, 93, 95, 97, 58, 60, 67, 68, 69, 72, 74, 62, 64, 66, 70, 9, 11, 13, 15, 62, 63, 17, 19, 56, 58, 50, 7, 8, 5, 87, 89, 4, 25, and which said property is bounded as follows :—On or towards the north by Parsee new Agiary, on the south by the properties of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bahajee Vithoba Moray, Pestonjee Cowasjee Choksey, and Narayen Bhowjee, on the west by Trinity Chapel Street, and on the east by Girgaum Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground, situate, lying and being at Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort, together with a range of chawls and other buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 638 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 240, new No. 1786, old survey No. 20, new survey No. 8383, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward C. No. 2378-79, 2464, 2465, 2465, 2659, Street Nos. 179, 83, (1) (2) (3), 48, 30, and which said property is bounded as follows :—On or towards the north by the properties of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bahajee Vithoba Moray, Pestonjee Cowasjee Choksey, and Narayen Bhowjee, on the south by the properties of Mahomed Hajee Sulleman, Chintoo Chaprawala, Balkrishna Sadba, Parsee Agiary, and Romanjee Cowasjee Carsetjee Dady, on the west by Trinity Chapel Street, and on the east by Girgaum Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordass, Dharamsey, and Cama, solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 12th May, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, made to order, by John Roberts and Co., glass and crockeryware, a nearly new rosewood cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Madras cane matting, rich Persian carpets, iron bedsteads, with wire mattress, a handsome strong victoria in very good order, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of R. L. Trevithick, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 13th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at St. George's, Hospital, Fort, valuable medical books and surgical instruments, one English-built single-seated office brougham by Silk and Sons, in very good order, one handsome strong English-built mail phaeton by Silk and Sons, in very good order, one pair of very handsome bay Australian horses, 15-1, 5 years old, both go in single and double harness, one pair of handsome silver grey Arab horses, 6 years old, sets of single and double-plated mounted harness, &c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. J. Arnott, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The books will be sold at 3 p.m., and the horses, &c., at 4-30 p.m.

N.B.—The horses and carriages are on view at Malabar Hill, next to Gibb's bungalow, near the reservoirs from Monday, the 10th inst.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful bay Arab horse, about 14·1, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong victoria in very good order.
1 C B chestnut pony, 8 years old, goes in harness and saddle.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 14, Government House Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, lamps, carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of James Duncan, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

"On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4 Tents Esplanade, near the Bandstand, blackwood and teakwood F. F. plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockeryware, rich table ornaments, Sevres China and Japanese vases, a first-rate bay waler horse with handsome strong victoria and harness, &c., &c., the property of Dr. D. A. Street.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, opposite Messrs. Stephen and Son's Coach Factory, medical books, medicine, glass door cupboards, tables, chairs, one strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box, grain boxes etc., etc., the property of the Veterinary Surgeon Dr. N. H. EDULJEE SUKHIA.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th May, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Bhugwandas Mulchand, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Trimbak Gangadher Ranade, at the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m., the following immovable property under the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under a deed of mortgage, dated 18th day of December, 1895.

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land or ground known by the name of Chamichaly cart, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-houses or chawls, hereditaments, and premises built and standing thereon, situate and being at Lower Mahim, at new Purbhadevi Road, without the Fort, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,132 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 323 and 569, Collector's New Nos. 4375 and 4470, old Survey No. 562 and New Survey No. 1-1696, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the aforesaid New Purbhadevi Road, on the west by the property formerly of Vithal Tookaram Virade, but now of the Standard Mills Company, Limited, on the north by the cart of Ebram Cassam Duffadar, and on or towards the south by a public passage, and which said dwelling-house and premises were formerly assessed under No. 781, and are now assessed under Ward Nos. 2986 (1) and 2986 (2), and Street No. 451 and 451 A, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Trimbak Gangadher Ranade and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF REMAINING OLD BUILDING MATERIALS recovered from demolition of Officers' Bungalows near the Crawford Market Lines, &c., &c.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Glennie, R. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works Department, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will resume the sale by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m.

The remaining old building materials of the dismantled Market Line Quarters Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, near the Crawford Market.

And also at the E. E. B. D. M. W. Storeyard on the Paltan Road, near the Crawford Market, comprising junglewood scantlings, deal boarded frames, privy benches, matting frames, wooden stands, deal battens, galvanized iron pipes, spring cocks, &c.

BONA-FIDE-SALE (OF 10 HORSES).

By order of G. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel John Anderson, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., at the stable of Messrs. Anderson and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla :—

10 Arab horses.

Each horse will be put up separately. Terms cash.

The horses are on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, May 12th, 1897.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
PRINCE'S DOCK.

ITALIAN WINES.

A well-matured Wine direct from Italy
AND
BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
Quarts	10	8
Pints	6	0

NOTICE.
GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 5,500 CAST-IRON SOLEPLATES universal pattern for Rails with pins and 3,500 caps with bolts and washers for R. G. Rails, will be received by the undersigned upto 1 P.M. (Gunfire) on MONDAY, the 17th instant, and will be submitted to the Superintendent of Telegraph Stores, Calcutta, for orders. The Superintendent of Stores does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to give the whole order to any one Firm.

Samples of the articles may be seen at the Government Telegraph Store Yard, Wari Bunder, at any time during office hours.

J. COLLETT,
Sub. Assistant Superintendent in charge of Government Telegraph Stores, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS.
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp in white letters on a red ground; affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

THE HEALTHIEST HOT WEATHER BEVERAGE
IS
MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE.

A WELL-KNOWN MEDICAL MAN has written "that there is no more healthy beverage, when the temperature is over 70° F. in any country, than PURE LIME JUICE."

LIME JUICE CORDIALS, JARGONELLE, CLOVE, PEPPERMINT, RASPBERRY, etc.
Pure Montserrat Lime Juice in Pints and Quarts.

BEYNON & CO.,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

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COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realized.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSNO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.
Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD :—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Bank-notes and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Residence.

G. TROST,
Manager.

BANKS.

THOMAS COOK & SON,
BANKERS, ARMY AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the usual terms.

DEMAND DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day, on London or on any of our Branch Offices.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS or REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission.*

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods, or available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, Bank of England Notes, Sovereigns and Foreign Monies sold and Exchanged.

PAY AND PENSIONS colected without charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

LOANS and ADVANCES made against approved Security.

INVESTMENTS.—Stocks and Shares bought and sold.

INTEREST on Government Securities, and Dividends on Joint Stock Shares realised at a charge of ¼ per cent.

SUPPLIES of every discription obtained for Messes, Clubs, &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND ARMY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, issuing Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 7-30a.. 7-29a. Low water, 1-23a.. 1-25a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Thames entered the dock on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dominico Balduino entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Idzumi Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of April last was 3,092, the daily average being 123. The total number of new patients was 402.

THEFT OF AN IDOL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Jolliffe charged Govind Hurri with theft of an idol, with a gold crown on its head, valued at Rs. 150, the property of Kalidas Hunsraj, a cloth-merchant, residing at the Cowasji Patel Tank Road. The theft was committed on Sunday last, and it was reported to Inspector Jolliffe, who arrested the accused, and recovered the stolen property. The trying magistrate, Mr. Webb, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of April last, one horse, and one bullock were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 8 bullocks and one horse were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals, at Parel, for curative treatment during the month. Two hundred and twenty-seven offenders were fined, and one was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for cruelty to their animals, and 14 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts.

THEFT BY A RAILWAY EMPLOYE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Luximon Rama, a workman, employed on the G. I. P. Railway, was charged at the instance of Inspector Harry Ballantine, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, with stealing two files, a tumbler, and a carriage key, valued at Rs. 4, the property of the Railway Company. On a certain information previously received, Inspector Ballantine proceeded to the accused's house at Parel, on Sunday, and on searching his place, discovered the above articles, which the accused admitted having stolen from the Railway Workshops. His Worship sentenced him to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, regarding the death of Luximon Hurri, aged thirty-five years, employed in the blow-room of the E. D. Sassoon Mill, and residing at Agripada. On Monday, the deceased got on a ladder, which was leaning against the wall in the blow-room, and was pulling some cotton from under the machines, when the ladder slipped off the wall, and deceased fell on the floor, fracturing the left temple bone. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where in the afternoon high fever set in, and an operation was performed. Deceased, however, showed no signs of improvement, and died in the evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at Ripon Road, on view of the body of Shahaboodin Sadoo, aged six years, son of a Mahomedan rent-collector of Nanavati at Ripon Road. About 2 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, the deceased left home, saying that he was going out to play, but as he did not return home in the evening, his father searched for him, but failing to find him anywhere, gave information to the police. Yesterday morning the lad's body was found floating on the surface of the water in the Dhobie's tank, at Ripon Road. The body was dressed in the same clothes in which he was when he left the house. There were no external marks of violence. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

ACCUSATION AGAINST A LITERARY MAN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Webb, the charge of cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 900, preferred by Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Cooper, a publisher, against Mr. R. P. Karkaria, a literary man, under circumstances already published, was called on for further hearing. Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Pavri appeared for the accused. The latter applied for a postponement on the ground that the summons was served upon his client only two days ago, and he was not prepared to go on with the case. Mr. Davar said he should like to go through some of the evidence at any rate. As, however, he offered no objection to a postponement, the matter was adjourned, by consent, till the 25th instant.

BURGLARY AT SOOTAR CHAWL.—A cotton-broker, named Doosa Ujjadhur, residing at Sootar Chawl, made a report to the police yesterday that, during his absence from home between 8-30 and 9-30, yesterday morning, his place was broken into, the lock of the door having either been picked or opened by means of a duplicate key, and several boxes, belonging to his friends, and supposed to be in Bombay, and two belonging to himself were forced open. The property alleged to have been stolen from his own boxes consists of gold and silver ornaments, collectively valued at Rs. 470; but what has been stolen from the other boxes he is unable to say. Complainant declined to sign a complaint, and objected to any police enquiry. Under these circumstances the police withdrew.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Captain Hutheesil and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Grandes Manœuvres
Overture	The Exiles
Russian Dances	Pas Des Patineurs
Selection	Italian Songs
Valse	Un Premier Bouquet
Polka	The Dragoons
	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

STABBING AFFRAY AT ARGYLE ROAD.—On Monday evening Syed Lali Syed Sultan, a cart-driver, aged twenty-six years, was walking along the Argyle Road, Mandvie, when a Cutchee Memon, named Alarakhia Essa, a noted character, aged about twenty-four years, residing in that street, rushed at him and stabbed him with a clasp knife at the back of the left side of the neck. He inflicted a wound about two inches and a-half long and an inch and a-half deep and then ran away. The injured man was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained under treatment. The House-Surgeon considers the wound serious, but the man is in no immediate danger. It appears that the accused took away from Bombay the complainant's wife to Panwell about two years ago and lived with her there. Some time after the complainant proceeded to Panwell and, it is alleged, he cut the nose of the accused, and hence the motive for the present assault. A rigorous search is being made for the accused.

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A HINDU YOUTH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Chunilal Vanmalee, a young Hindu, aged sixteen years, residing with his parents at Kecka Street. About five or six months ago deceased was sent to his native country, whence he returned to Bombay about five or six days ago. Three days later he obtained employment in a cloth-dealer's shop, in the Moolji Jetha Market. Deceased had been betrothed on two occasions, but both the girls had died. Since his return to Bombay Chunilal used to sleep on the verandah of his parents' house, instead of in the room, on account of the heat. About 9 o'clock, on Sunday night, he returned home from his master's shop and having taken his meal went downstairs to sleep. About 7 o'clock on the following morning the mother went downstairs and finding Chunilal still asleep went up to him and found him lying unconscious, breathing very heavily. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination he was found to be suffering from opium-poisoning. He died in the hospital in the evening. The parents could not assign any reason for their son's committing suicide. The jury, however, returned a verdict of suicide.

ALCOHOLIC AND OPIUM POISONING.—About 9 o'clock, on Monday night, a Hindu man, name unknown, apparently aged about thirty or thirty-five years, belonging to the labouring class, came staggering along the Duncan Road and fell down. He was dressed in a dhotur, bundee, and a cap, and had three copper and brass rings on one of the fingers of his right hand. He commenced breathing very heavily, and a crowd of people collected round him. A policeman went up, and finding the man unconscious, conveyed him in a rickla to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that he had been suffering from alcohol and opium-poisoning. He was detained under treatment, but never came to himself, and died yesterday morning. A *buttakee* was beaten throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of the deceased. The evidence of a servant of the licensed vendor of opium at Erskine Road, went to show that deceased purchased on the previous afternoon four annas worth of opium from him. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of death from alcoholic and opium-poisoning, both having been self-administered.

THANKSGIVING GATHERING FOR THE SUBSIDENCE OF THE PLAGUE.—On Monday evening, the 10th inst., the members of the Daivadnya Samaj (a social club) invited the members of the Daivadnya community of Bombay, most of whom have lately returned from their temporary sojourn in the suburbs and distant places, to a Hari Kirtan, specially designed as a thanksgiving service and prayer meeting for the subsidence of the plague, which had been the cause of so much fear and anxiety and loss of life and ruin to many families, and had cast a general gloom on society at large. The kirtan took place in the spacious, sumptuously furnished and tastefully decorated hall of Mr. Harischandra Pandurang Raghobaset Pitale, on the verge of Kavasji Patel Tank Road, where the weekly meetings of the Samaj are held. The kirtan was ably performed by *Haribhaktiparayan* Gopairao Bawa of Nasik. The preacher eloquently impressed on the minds of the large gathering the necessity of purifying our hearts by controlling our passions and by sincere devotion to, and complete reliance on the mercy of Hari (God), who is the prime source of all that is good and noble. The members of the managing committee of the Samaj very cordially received the visitors. The gathering broke up at a late hour, and the occasion proved a great success.

UPSHOT OF A CASTE MEETING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers charged three Beni-Israelites, named Jonathan David, Soloman David, and Samuel Isaac, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to Issac Elias, a tailor, employed in the Alliance Silk Mill and residing at Oomercarry, and Tabia Sampson, a carpenter, residing at Khadduck. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Hugh Sealy defended the first accused, the other being undefended. It appears that a few days ago, a meeting of the Beni-Israelites was held at Alibagh to settle some caste dispute, when complainant and the first accused were also present. A dispute arose between them at the meeting, and ever since they had been on bad terms with each other. About 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the first accused had a quarrel with a relative of the complainant Elias, when the former, accompanied by the third accused, went to the house of the third at Oomercarry, and there remaining awaited the arrival of the complainant Issac Elias. About 7 o'clock in the evening when Elias was returning home from the bazaar, the first and second accused, armed with sticks, rushed upon him and dealt blows on his head and right leg, inflicting serious injury, while the third accused belaboured him with his clenched fists, knocking complainant down. The three assailants then made their escape. The police on being informed went to the place, and had the injured man removed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that he had sustained a wound about two inches and a-half long on the head and a fracture of the leg. Shortly after the assault had been committed, the second complainant came up, and finding a crowd of people collected, began to make enquiries, when the accused, thinking that he was sent there by Elias to complain on them, also attacked him with sticks. The three accused were subsequently arrested by the police with the sticks in their possession. The accused in their defence said that the complainants were the aggressive party. His Worship convicted the first two accused, and sentenced No. 1 to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 25. The third accused was discharged.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held on Wednesday (April 21) at Winchester-house, E. C., under the presidency of Sir Alexander Wilson, the chairman.

The Chief Manager (Mr. James Campbell) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, referring to the figures in the balance-sheet, you will observe that the capital is made up of £432,500, the 415 unissued "B" shares appearing in last balance-sheet having now been disposed of on account of the holders of the corresponding shares in the old bank. The only result of this is that we have now a paid-up capital of £532,500 and shareholders actually on our register representing this amount, whereas in our previous statement, although we had money or assets representing £532,500 paid-up capital, there were on the register shareholders representing £557,312. 10s. only. Deposits, you will observe, have fallen off as compared with the previous statement. This is due to the higher exchanges and exceptionally tight money market which ruled in India during the closing months of the year. This induced depositors in some cases to withdraw money for return to this country at the favourable exchange, and in other cases enabled depositors to employ their money locally at much higher rates than those current with the banks. I hope the fallen off in the item of deposits on the other side of the balance-sheet for the most part explain themselves, but referring to the item of £271,000 rupee securities, I may explain that the larger portion of this is merely in transit and sold to arrive in connexion with the exchange operations of the bank. Your attention has been called in this report to the fact that the item of sundry unrealised assets of the old bank has now disappeared. The realisations which were made in 1897 reduced the amount of this item so considerably that the directors felt justified in closing the account, taking over the remaining out-standings at a safe valuation, and transferring the profit thereon as shown to a reserve fund. Coming to the profit and loss account, the expenses of management are slightly less than those of the previous year, but whilst keeping a careful watch on expenditure, it is doubtful if a due regard for the conduct of the bank's business will permit of much further reduction. The net profit, including £20,000 brought forward, amounts to £31,188. 3s. 10d.; the interim dividend on the "A" shares and that now proposed will absorb £9,375, while the 3 per cent. dividend for the year on the "B" shares will take a further £11,250. There will then remain £10,563. 6s. 10d. to be carried forward to next account. I trust you will consider this most unsatisfactory, for I would remind you that for a great portion of the year business with the East was not very active, and exchange margins were extremely poor. For the last three months of the period under review the extreme stringency of money in India no doubt tended to widen those margins, but the same time it made possible business of anxiety and difficulty. The effects of the famine and plague on business have been very marked, and there has been a great diminution in the volume of shipments both outwards and homewards. Recent advices from Bombay justify our hoping that we have seen the worst of the plague in that city, but in regard to the greater calamity of famine I fear that months must yet pass before there can be much improvement in the affected districts. In common with other kindred institutions, the directors felt it incumbent on them to subscribe to the fund started by the Lord Mayor for the relief of sufferers from famine, and their action in contributing £200 to this fund will, I trust, have your full approval. I have just returned from a short trip too the East, during which I gladly availed myself of the opportunity of visiting the branches of the bank at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Colombo, and I was well pleased with all I saw there. I am satisfied we have a thoroughly efficient staff conducting the business abroad, and the strong position which the bank holds, and which will not be weakened by the issue of the report we have under consideration, was commented on in congratulatory terms by many of my old friends whom I met in the East. It is most gratifying to me, as I am sure it will be to you also, to find that the bank has regained its old position in commercial circles in the East. (Applause.) I do not think there is any other point I need touch upon, but I shall be glad, before formally moving the adoption of the report, to answer any questions which any of you may have to put.

No questions being asked, the Chairman moved:—"That the report of the directors, with the audited statement of accounts and balance-sheet to the 31st December last, presented to this meeting, be and the same are hereby received, approved, and adopted, and that a dividend on the 'A' shares of the bank at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the six months ending 31st December, 1896, and on the 'B' shares at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for the year ending December 31, 1896, as recommended in the report, be and the same is hereby declared."

Mr. F. W. Lunau seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. A. Maitland proposed the reappointment of Sir Alexander Wilson and Mr. R. W. Channey as directors of the bank.

This was seconded by Mr. Wm. Jackson, and agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Croysdale, seconded by Mr. Field, Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co. and Mr. W. A. Browne were re-elected auditors.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, officials, and staff was proposed by Dr. Bisset Snell, seconded by Mr. Cogar, and unanimously accorded, and the proceedings then closed.

"DOCTOR, something is the matter with me. Some times my mind is a perfect blank, and my memory constantly fails me. I wish you would treat me." "I will, but in view of the peculiar nature of your case I shall want my fee in advance."

"MY dear," said the absent-minded Professor on entering the breakfast-room, "don't alarm yourself, but a slight palsy has manifested itself in my left foot. In spite of the fact that the weather is cold, my right foot rejoices in more than normal warmth, whereas the left is quite rigid and stiff, and as cold as ice" Upon the advice of the family doctor, who was sent for without delay, the Professor was put to bed, when it was discovered that he had two socks upon his right foot, while his left was entirely unprotected.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples; Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

DEATH OF DEWAN BAHADUR LUXMON JAGANATH.

DURING the past week it has been our unpleasant duty to record the deaths of several prominent citizens. Dr. J. C. Lisboa, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia, Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Mody; and it becomes our painful task to-day to announce the death of Dewan Bahadur Luxmon Jaganath, late Dewan to the Maharaja of Baroda, which took place on Saturday last, at Panchganni. Mr. Luxmon had gone to the hill station for the benefit of his health, and died there of pneumonia rather suddenly.

Mr. Luxmon Jaganath Vaidya, Minister of Baroda, held the responsible office for the four years ending 31st May 1896, and vacated it on the 1st June 1896, a durbar having been held on the preceding day at the Nazar Baug at Baroda, when the Gaekwar presented the retiring Dewan with valuable khillats. He was succeeded in office by Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, who was in his turn succeeded by the present Dewan. Mr. Luxmon held the office during a period of four years with conspicuous merit and success. His previous career had been one of honourable activity in many fields. He belonged to the community known as Chandraseni Kl as Prabhus, of whom Mr. Grant-Duff, the historian, says that they are known for loyalty and devotion. He was a native of Ratnagherry, and received his English education at the Elphinstone School and the Poona College, and entered the service of the British Government in 1856. He started in life as a clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Police, Poona; and in the absence of the Sheristadar, acted for him in a manner which gained him the good opinion of his superior for his zeal and intelligence in his duties. He next served as a record-keeper, under Captain Cowper, Revenue Commissioner for Alienations; next as a clerk in the Kurrachee Municipality; then as deputy accountant in the Collector of Sukkarpore's office; and then as accountant on the Harbour Works establishment at Kurrachee. In June, 1863, he was appointed mookhtyarkar of Hatla, and subsequently of Hyderabad in Sind; and, although he had had no previous experience of the duties of a magistrate and revenue officer, he speedily qualified himself for the post. In 1865, in the time of Mr. S. Mansfield, as Commissioner of Sind, Mr. Luxmon Jaganath was appointed Dufterdar of Kurrachee, with the title of Rao Bahadur. Major Lambert, Collector of Kurrachee, in recommending him for the title, remarked that he could not speak too highly of Mr. Luxmon's zeal and ability, and the intelligence and activity shown by him in all branches of his duties, and that his thorough knowledge of English much facilitated business. Mr. Luxmon's assistance, Major Lambert added, had been invaluable to him in many ways, especially in closing the taluka accounts, which were in confusion, in reducing large taluka outstanding balances, and in introducing the revised system of accounts throughout the district, and the English account system at head-quarters. In September, 1869, Mr. Luxmon was appointed Deputy Collector at Sholapore; and in the following year he passed the departmental examination according to the higher standard with credit. He was also Income Tax Collector and Chairman of the Sholapore Municipality, and Mr. Luxmon was temporarily transferred as Deputy Collector to Belgaum.

In 1873, the Bombay Government submitted Mr. Luxmon Jaganath's name to the Government of India as that of a person well qualified to appear as a witness before the Parliamentary Committee of the East India Company, in the following year, he was appointed English Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division. In the same year, however, his services were placed at the disposal of the Political Department, and he entered the service of the Baroda State when Sir T. Madhava Rao was the Dewan. He joined in times of exceptional difficulty. The first Commission appointed to enquire into the maladministration of the late Mulhar Rao Gaekwar had just then concluded its enquiry; and on the report made to him, Lord Northbrook had granted the Maharajah eighteen months' time to improve his affairs, permission being at the same time given him to employ the services of competent British officers. Mr. Luxmon Jaganath was one of those who entered the service of the Baroda Government under the new arrangements; and he was sent to the Nowsari division as Subha. The division was then in a chronic condition. The leases had just then fallen in, and the rates of assessment were so very heavy and oppressive that the Government could hardly expect to realise even three-fourths of the estimated revenue. The village lands lay waste, and the villagers had deserted them. Complaints of the Gaekwar's Government were to reduce the assessment by 25 per cent., but this measure of relief was found insufficient. Mr. Luxmon Jaganath's first duty was to go over all the mahals, and to introduce a rough settlement. That work was done promptly and well; and the new settlement he then made, which was a reduction of about 40 per cent. on the old one, still continues in force. The present revenue returns show that the Government revenue has not only increased steadily and much beyond expectation, but that the district has been restored to a thriving condition. While Mr. Luxmon continued to rise in the estimation of the Dewan, he was making himself very popular among the people of the Nowsari District. At a public meeting of the inhabitants, held at Nowsari in March, 1877, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy (now Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy), of Bombay, then on a visit to the town, in addressing the meeting, eulogized the praise-worthy efforts of Mr. Luxmon Jaganath in his capacity as chief executive officer of the division of Nowsari, for having introduced several beneficial changes in the administration of the district under his charge, remarking that from all that had come to his knowledge, he could speak of Mr. Luxmon as an independent, impartial, and courteous officer. In order to perpetuate his name in the district, it was unanimously at the meeting that a public garden to be named "The Luxmon Rao Baug." be established for the recreation of the townspeople.

The administration reports of the Baroda State bore testimony to the beneficial work which Mr. Luxmon Jaganath continued to do at Nowsari. Re also inferred from a letter which Colonel Berkeley wrote to the Maharajah on the 29th December, 1887, on the eve of making over charge of the Agency to Colonel Sir Oliver St. John. Colonel Berkeley remarked that the work of the administration had gone on perfectly smoothly since his Highness left Baroda, and that his interference or advice had been seldom needed. He thought that in Dewan Bahadur Luxmon the Maharajah had an excellent and loyal servant, who never for a moment lost sight of his interests. On a subsequent occasion, when the Maharajah was about to return to India, Colonel Sir Oliver St. John wrote to Dewan Bahadur Luxmon, congratulating him personally on the near return of His Highness, which would relieve him of the heavy responsibility he had borne during his absence; and remarking that his Highness was to be congratulated on having had so honest and capable a Minister to rule his State during his absence. Since his retirement on the 1st June, 1890, Mr. Luxmon led a quiet life in Bombay and its suburbs; and abstained from taking part in any public movements, although his name appeared occasionally in subscription funds raised for charitable and benevolent purposes.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 1st May 1897:—

Messrs. Ralli Bros. of Bombay, for improved grids for ginning.

Edward Robinson, engineer, of 4, Castelnau gardens, Barnes, S. W. London, for an improved apparatus for withering tea, and for various drying purposes.

Johwar Chandra Majumdar, son of the late Haranatha Majumdar, talukdar, of village Aghaid, in the district of Dacca, for an improved paddy-husking and rice-cleaning machine.

Amended application—See No. 141 of 1897.

James Phillip Beric, engineer, of 1000, East 5th street, city and county of Los Angeles, and state of California, United States of America, for improvements in motor vehicles.

The Anglo-French motor carriage Co., Ld., of Digbeth, Birmingham, for improvements in motor or horseless carriages.

David John Russell Duncan, civil engineer, of 28, Victoria street, Westminster, for improvements in the means of jointing mains, pipes and other conduits for water, gas, and other fluids and vapours.

Andre Braly and Louis Braly, gentlemen, both of Paris, for improved means for preventing the fraudulent refilling of bottles and other containers, and verifying the genuineness of their contents.

Andre Braly and Louis Braly, gentlemen, both of Paris, for labels and vouchers for guaranteeing authenticity and origin.

Theophil Pfister, manufacture, of 45, Holborn Viaduct, London, and Emil Barthels, merchant, of Mattapoisette, Bedford Park, London, for improvements in cloisonne work.

Arthur Harry Briggs, spinner and manufacturer, of Briggella mills, Bradford, in the county of York, for improvements in drawing or spinning rollers.

Campbell Thomson, superintending engineer, railway branch, Indian public works department, Quetta, British Baluchistan, for a combined iron and wood railway sleeper.

Amended application—See No. 99 of 1897.

Robert Jack, vigneron, of Rathergien, in the colony of Victoria, for certain improvements in wine.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

The Improved Patent Forced Draught Furnace Syndicate, Limited, of 73, Queen Victoria street, in the city and county of London, for an improved device for equalizing the forced draught for destructor or other furnaces. (Specification filed 17th February 1897.)

Colonel Charles Howard Peragrine Christie, Royal Engineers, examiner of Public works accounts, Allahabad, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for apparatus and arrangements for pulling punkahs. (Specification filed 5th April 1897.)

Joel James Deeble, metallurgist, of Rua street, Bendigo, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved machine for the separation of gold from auriferous material by the aid of chemical solvents. (Specification filed 23th April 1897.)

Joseph George Nash, engineer, of Hindmarsh square, and Arthur Onslow Whittington, accountant, of Currie street, both in Adelaide, in the Province of South Australia, for improvements in apparatus for automatically or mechanically indicating the number of numbers simultaneously with the action of a press for marking or embossing tickets. (Specification filed 15th April 1897.)

John Grainger's invention for improvements in condensing or liquefying vapours or gases, and in apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 27th January 1892.)

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH OF MAY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the 32°F temperature M.S. and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·628	N	3	102·6	67·8	35	...	3·22	−0·33
Sirsa	29·674	SE	4	102·0	72·8	17	...	1·68	−0·64
Delhi	29·618	Calm	4	103·7	84·5	21	...	1·28	−1·99
Agra	29·626	SW	6	110·5	8·2	28	...	1·37	−0·25
Cawnpore	29·593	WSW	6	113·1	77·6	36	...	2·61	...
Allahabad	29·590	W	7	112·1	81·8	19	...	1·26	−0·89
Jacobabad	29·627	Calm	4	116·1	77·6	32	...	0·60	−0·76
Karachi	29·769	WSW	17	89·8	79·5	75	...	0·27	−1·97
Jodhpore	29·699	WNW	12	103·2	70·4	25	...	1·48	−0·98
Ajmere	29·689	W	13	106·9	85·5	49	...	1·14	−0·82
Deesa	29·755	WSW	13	104·4	76·0	67	...	1·51	+0·91
Ahmedabad	29·779	WNW	5	97·3	77·6	60	...	0·91	...
Bhuj	29·870	W	10	94·3	74·2	62	...	0·53	+0·68
Rajkot	29·805	W	15	103·9	75·7	69	...	1·59	+1·30
Ghadechi	29·845	W	12	104·2	77·5	58	...	0·65	...
Veraval	29·833	W	10	89·7	76·3	91	...	3·70	...
Neemuch	29·715	SW	8	107·0	69·6	37	...	2·02	+0·84
Indore	29·727	W	7	105·9	69·1	37	...	0·65	−0·59
Saugor	29·667	W	6	106·3	69·1	29	...	3·25	−0·59
Mhow	29·650	W	4	100·6	73·1	19	...	4·04	+1·05
Hoshangabad	29·715	SSW	1	100·9	81·6	43	...	1·55	−0·65
Khandwa	29·735	NW	12	100·7	84·5	31	...	1·11	−0·33
Raipur	29·855	SW	4	111·0	69·3	11	...	0·59	−0·49
Nagpur	29·666	NNE	7	112·1	69·1	22	...	2·27	−1·12
Amraoti	29·706	WNW	7	110·4	73·8	28	...	1·56	+1·40
Akola	29·731	NW	12	110·6	81·2	38	...	1·35	−1·07
Malegaon	29·808	NW	10	98·7	76·3	50	...	1·78	−0·46
Malegaon	29·747	WNW	11	103·8	73·1	69	...	0·49	−0·94
Bombay	29·830	NW	15	89·9	80·1	75	...	0·51	−0·59
Poona	29·805	WSW	10	103·0	68·9	45	...	1·42	−1·09
Ahmednagar	29·753	NNW	7	109·3	70·9	49	...	2·17	...
Aurangabad	29·747	N	3	107·2	73·1	22	...	0·55	...
Sholapur	29·745	NW	13	108·7	75·0	19	...	0·45	+0·82
Ratnagiri	29·858	NW	10	91·4	79·5	67	...	0·21	−0·64
Belgaum	29·773	Calm	15	102·2	67·8	31	...	3·45	−1·40
Kolhapur	29·834	NW	12	97·0	67·1	47	...	0·05	...
Karwar	29·853	NW	11	89·3	72·4	71	...	0·10	−0·79
Mangalore	29·852	NNW	5	91·3	73·7	70	...	2·21	−0·39
Calicut	29·830	NW	14	91·8	71·4	70	0·01	2·21	−0·38
Cochin	29·858	NNE	7	91·5	71·6	78	...	20·58	+7·82
Bangalore	29·772	W	12	99·3	77·8	65	...	0·52	−0·40
Secunderabad	29·662	NW	9	108·8	81·7	33	...	2·05	−1·67
Masulipatam	29·723	S	8	102·2	84·0	42	...	11·69	+2·05
Hillary	29·751	WNW	11	103·2	83·8	39	...	2·33	−0·91
Cuddapah	29·773	W	6	111·8	90·0	46	...	0·19	−1·34
Madras	29·79	SE	8	101·0	85·5	68	...	31·23	+17·66
Coimbatore	29·822	SW	4	99·9	73·8	53	...	2·62	+1·03
Trichinopoly	29·732	WSW	7	101·1	79·8	60	...	29·05	+8·17
Nungapatam	29·745	NNW	11	102·5	81·5	58	...	4·78	+0·08
Colombo	29·849	SW	13	92·5	80·0	76	0·51	52·51	+8·18
Aden	29·811	E	3	98·8	82·8	73	...	0·01	−3·07

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Lahore, Delhi, Jeypore and Masulipatam, the barometer has been steady, or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the North-West Provinces, and highest on the West Coast. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Akola, 18 at Mangalore and Aurangabad, 16 at Deesa, Khandwa, Ahmednagar and Bangalore, 14 at the South-Western

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1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15	12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8	0
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 11.

In London yesterday the price of Consols advanced ⅛ per cent. to 113⅛. Rupee Securities declined ¼ per cent., being quoted at £62 15-16; and the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was reduced ⅛d., to 1s. 2 11-32d. Paris quotations were unchanged, as also was Indian Sterling Loan. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower at 27 11-16d. per oz., and in New York ⅛ cent at 60⅛ cents per oz., while Exchange on London remained at 4·87⅛ dollars. £55-10 per ton was quoted in London for Brazers' Copper, and 4 15-16 for Yellow Metal. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was 1 per cent. and on Indian Bank Bills at 6 months' sight 1¼ per cent.

For Brown Rapeseed the quotation was 36 5-8s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Amsterdam, business done via the Canal, tone of the market firmer.

Beyond an advance of 1-32d. in Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton in Liverpool, at 4⅛d. no change took place yesterday in either spot or arrival prices of Cotton. The Sales for the day amounted to 8,000 bales, of which 100 bales were Surats, and the Imports to 2,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats quiet but steady, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent to 7 11-16 cents, August Futures 11 points to 7·37, and December 10 points to 6·85 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales, the comparison between this season's arrivals to date and those in the corresponding period in 1896 and 1895 now being as follows:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	8,000	6,000	6,000
Two days' do	11,000	11,000	15,000
Since 1st September 1896.	6,474,000	5,021,000	7,743,000

Locally the market for the staple has been steady to-day, and a fair amount of business has been put through. Prices remain unchanged, except for Bengals which are Re. 1 higher. Broach and Surats of the best class are in demand.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been fairly active markets, but owing to small stocks business has been restricted to only a small scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	13,434 bales,
Wheat	2,371 cwts.
Linseed	6,713 "
Rapeseed	20,331 "
Gingellyseed	1,739 "
Poppyseed	11,248 "
Groundnuts	360 "
Castorseed	4,979 "
Rice	4,719 "

FREIGHTS.—The market is steady. 3,000 tons are reported done for Havre, June shipment, per Dido, (s.) at 7s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened at 1s. 2 17-32 to 9-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 2 21-32d. of three months' sight Credits. There was a fair amount of Merchants' Bills placed during the day, and Bank Paper was taken to some extent, both ready and forward, and the tone of the market becoming steadier rates advanced 1-32d. all round, and closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Francs do.	154	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A little business has been passing to-day with quotations at 103 13-16 for Money and 103 31-32 for Account, for 3½ per cents, and 98 for Threes.

SHARES.—To-day there has been an advance of Rs. 20 in Howard and Bullough, and Rs. 10 in Cannaught; a decline of Rs. 15 in China; and an advance of Rs. 15 in Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,415 per share.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sheikh s—83 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 72 bales wool, F M Jaffer; 40 bales wool, E Nanjee; 500 bales wool, N Cassumbhoy and Co; 29 bales waste twist, The New Mofussil Co; 57 bales wool, J Khetsy and Co; 30 bales wool, H Mohomed; 300 bales wool, G Tolserlas.

Arabia s—230 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—12 cwt deer horns, 6 cwt gum, 60 cwt buffalo horns, Mogjee Mohomed and Co; 355 cwt gum, M Jaffer; 80 cwt hammays, R Damjee and Co; 200 bales hemp, Jaitha Dawjee; 200 bales hemp, Hirjee Govindjee; 111 dairy ginger, 73 cwt coir yarn, 90 cwt coir fibre, D Manockjee and Co; 225 cwts oilbanum, A Chaglani and Co; 20 bales skins, Sally Mahomed Dharamsee; 5 bales skins, 70 cwt gum, M S Abdoolla and Co; 48 bales skins, W and I Graham and Co; 20 cases wood ware, 5 cases brassware, Artushir and Byramjee; 43½ cwt gum, S P Damjee; 15 bales skins, H M Abba; 25 bales skins, A Abdoola and Co; 3 cases nutmeg and 57 cwt aloes, M Lalljee; 60 cwt deer horns, Buxbhoy and Sewjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—101 cwt condiments, H Mancherjee and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sheikh s 3,999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 401 bales hemp, John L Scraton and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—30 cwt mustardseed, 2,000 cwt castorseed, John Fachiri; 500 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEWYORK.

Caledonia s—2 bales woolen carpets, and 9 cwt haberdasherry, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Idar s—300 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baron Ardrossan s—1,124 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 900 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; and 48 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Baron Ardrossan s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co; 450 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta s—22 chests opium, F C Keesha and Co; 23 chests opium, P F Palati; 1 chests opium, M Byramjee; 1 parcel real pearls, A C Esmailjee; 31 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 1 parcel cow bazar, B Esmail; 10 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 50½ chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 10 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 29 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 20 chests opium, N J Abraham and Co; 53 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 8 chests opium, F M Chinoy; 8 chests opium, K Shurriff and Co; 31 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 10 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 18 chests opium, N Cassumbhoy; 10 chests opium, Nanjeebhoy Mianee; 21 chests opium Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

Hydaspes s—97 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Idzumi Maru s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers: 1,450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Hydaspes s—107 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currane and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hydaspes s—200 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 250 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio closed.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier, between Numpoung and Mamguen.

Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Perim Assab restored.

Cable Hong Kong Macao restored.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th May, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	3	26 p. m.	16	58
Teheran	11	3	3 p.m.	..	21
Suez	11	2	40 p.m.	..	24

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th May, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	23	..	3
" Karachi	..	12	..	1
" Madras	..	19	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

THORPE—April 29, at Mussoorie, the wife of G. F. Thorpe, Bengal Pilot Service, of a son.

TOD—May 6, at Gwydr Cottage, Kurseong, the wife of E. P. Tod, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GAIT—STEPHEN—April 29, at all Saints, Shillong, by the Rev. G. M. Davies, M. A., Edward Albert Gait, I. C. S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, son of J. J. Gait, Esq., Brockley, to Christian Maud, daughter of Surgeon-Colonel Stephen, Principal Medical Officer, Assam.

DEATHS.

HARDING—May 4, at Etah, N.-W. P., of diphtheria, Margaret Amelia, the beloved child of Henry Walter and Jane Harding, aged 10.

JOHANNES—April 30, at Madras, Mathew Avock Johannes, Merchant, late Johannes Brothers, aged 73.

MARSH—May 5, at Bangalore, Kenneth Wilson, infant son of the Rev. C. R. Marsh, American Baptist Telugu Mission, and Catherine Mash, aged 4 months and 3 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1897.

It is an evil day for States when questions of peace and war are taken out of the hands of the Government and decided by the clamour of an excited public. King George and the Greek royal family have undergone an experience not wholly dissimilar to that of Napoleon III., who, averse from war, the perils of which he foresaw, was powerless to resist the cry "A Berlin!" and in eight weeks was a prisoner in Germany, while the Prussians were surrounding Paris. Within less than a month the Greek troops have been driven from every position. Thessaly has been overrun. The populace of Athens, fickle as the Parisians, shouted "Hurrah for War" in April, and before the month was out, the dynasty was in such danger that the royal baggage was packed ready for instant flight. The wife of the Heir-Apparent, away defending the frontier against the Turkish invasion, was insulted by the unthinking mob that had done its best to drive the sorely beset Government into a hopeless war. Even men in a responsible position who ought to have understood the necessity of keeping their heads cool, rendered abortive the efforts of those who endeavoured to avoid an appeal to arms which could have had only one result. The Minister of Marine, at a meeting of the Cabinet, flouted M. Delyannis for his reluctance to declare war while peace was still possible; he informed interviewers that the Prime Minister's patriotic declarations were purely "official" and meant nothing. The Greek National Association, a very formidable secret society which has for years been working for the annexation of Crete and Macedonia to Greece, with its abundant funds contributed by Greek patriots within and without the kingdom, has for a long time a stronger force than the King and the Government. It had such influence in the Army that a denial of war would have resulted in a revolution to expel the Royal Family and establish a Republic. A republican regime under the existing conditions in the East of Europe would have been an impossibility. The three Emperors would never have tolerated such an experiment, and they would have had no scruple in encouraging, and indeed compelling, the Sultan to put an end to it. There was really no option, and King George took the most prudent course in submitting to events and going with the irresistible current, as the only chance of saving Greece from eventual shipwreck. We all know what happened when "the gentlemen of the pavement" were permitted to change the Government on the 4th September 1870. France, isolated, was left at the mercy of the invader who mutilated her territories, and insisted on an indemnity which it was fondly hoped would, with the absence of a settled Government, cripple her for generations. Greece is not possessed of the latent resources of France. The Hellenic Kingdom is too poor a country to try the double experiment of provoking an invasion and changing the Government at one and the same moment of time. The anti-dynastic agitation has already ceased; the Powers are prepared to mediate when Greece requests mediation—a step which Lord Salisbury tells us she has not yet officially taken. How M. Thiers would have rejoiced had he received such an assurance on his mission in midwinter to all the Courts of Europe, when he sought a mediation which was everywhere politely but firmly refused.

The recall of the Greek troops from Crete and the return of Colonel Vassos to Athens are evidence of the desire of the King and M. Ralli's Cabinet to smooth the way for interventiou. An armistice will doubtless be about as welcome to Turkey as to Greece. The difficulty of victualling eighty thousand men in the heart of Thessaly must be great, and the war expenditure almost beyond the capacity of an exhausted Treasury to bear. As the Sultan would certainly not be permitted by the Powers to reannex Thessaly and indemnify himself by any other territorial acquisition at the expense of the Hellenic Kingdom, a further prosecution of the war, now that Greece acknowledges her military weakness, would be a waste of energy. Turkey has already derived from the brief trial of strength very substantial advantages. That still considerable military Empire has shown to those who have been undisguisedly rubbing their hands at the prospect of "vast territories coming into the market," that the Sick Man is by no means moribund; that when roused the invader finds him a strong man armed who can keep his house. The innumerable orators who have been denouncing Lord Salisbury's Government for the last two years for not ordering the fleet to force the Dardanelles and depose the Sultan, will now begin to realise that it is not the simplest thing in the world to arrest and deport a sovereign who has 428,000 excellent soldiers with the colours, and can double their numbers by a decree calling out the reserves. The present day Turkish army has been organised on the German model with infinite care and labour by officers selected for the work by the Emperor William II. Yet it has somehow come to be believed in certain quarters that the Ottoman forces have lost the military qualities which distinguished them in olden times and in the great war of 1877-78. In that war the 30,000 splendid soldiers under Suleiman Pasha maintained for three whole days a determined attack upon an almost impregnable position held by 7,000 entrenched Russians. The fighting was unsuccessful; reinforcements arrived which snatched the prey from Suleiman's hands. The losses were enormous and imperilled the safety of his force, but the sustained energy of the attack far exceeded that of the Russians at Plevna. Valentine Baker, at the head of five picked Turkish battalions, 5,000 all told, with only seven guns, and encumbered with two battalions of inferior value, resisted three Russian divisions for a whole day, though outnumbered twelve to one. They defeated the final assault of the Russians at nightfall and then retreated in good order. Of the 2,000, eight hundred fell. The average expenditure of ammunition was from 150 to 300 rounds per man. That shows what the Turkish soldier can do when put to it.

Surprise has been expressed at the considerable proportion of men of mature age in the army assembled on the frontier under Ethem Pasha. Some of the war correspondents seem to think that modern armies consist of men of less than three years' service. That is the case on the peace footing. On mobilisation the ranks are filled by the men in the Reserve, and the battalions are no longer made up of youths of from one to three years' service. The Turkish artillery has shown itself fully equal to its ancient fame. The Greek artillery was from the outset hopelessly overmatched. In armament as well as in discipline and steadiness the Greek Infantry has not compared well with its formidable antagonist. The Turkish army has been recently supplied with a considerable number of magazine rifles of the latest Manser type, while the Greeks have no magazine, and their breech-loader is one of the Legras type, long since discarded by the French. There is no parity between the fire-zone of the Manser, the small bullets of which ricochet in a manner that extends the area of destruction far beyond the three thousand yards at which they touch the ground. It is to the credit of the Greek army that with an inferior armament it should have made so stubborn a defence against far larger numbers. It held its positions with tenacity until they were turned. No military man, who understands what war is, will be surprised that under such circumstances young troops in their first experience of war should on some occasions have given way to panic. The Duke of Wellington, the Iron Duke, held that every man is a coward; drill and discipline give him courage. Fanaticism makes a modicum of both go a long way with martial races like the Turkish.

LAST week we had the satisfaction of pointing out that during the month of April there was a large and continuous decrease in the plague mortality of the Presidency, the deaths having gone down at the rate of nearly 200 per week to 1,107. In the first seven days of May, however, the tide has turned, and more than submerged the progress made during April. The total mortality was no less than 2,054, being 947 more than in the preceding week. This very serious rise is almost entirely due to the terrible ravages of the disease at Mandvie in Cutch, where no less than 1,168 deaths were recorded, being something like 60 per cent. of the total mortality from plague throughout the Presidency. The fact that for six months, during which continued intercourse with the affected ports of Bombay and Karachi was maintained, the Kathiawar port escaped the epidemic, which after all that lapse of time has burst out into violent flame, shows how difficult it is to exercise this scourge of the human race when once it has gained a footing in a province or country. It points to the essential importance of maintaining with vigilance the preventative and protective measures now in operation throughout the Presidency, especially in places which have practically escaped the disease. These measures were in many instances taken far too late, and this mistake must not be followed up by relaxing them too early. How it is that a town which escaped so long should ultimately suffer more severely than any other place in the Presidency, on the basis of population, is a subject which will no doubt engage expert attention hereafter, together with other features of the present visitation. The population of Cutch Mandvie has been enormously depleted by migration, and it is said that the people there do not exceed seven thousand in number. With more than 160 deaths daily occurring in their midst the unfortunate remnant may well cry like the Egyptians of old "We be all dead men." We are glad to find that for the present the disease is not making headway in other places in the territory of H. H. the Rao, and we trust that by the careful examination of persons leaving the affected port this will be prevented. If ever the ravages of an epidemic in a particular town made a sanitary cordon necessary, it is needed at Mandvie to-day.

In other parts of the Presidency, with exceptions now to be noted, the ameliorative tendencies of the last six weeks continue. In Bombay the total mortality from all causes was only 15 above the average, in Karachi it was 50, while in Poona it was not in excess of the average. The plague deaths in the three cities combined were 223, as compared with 317 in the preceding week. Turning to the districts and political agencies we find that four-sevenths of them return absolutely clean bills, including some where the disease has previously exacted considerable toll of human life. In Surat the decline of fifty per cent. in the last seven days in April has been followed by one of ten per cent. in the first week of May, the total mortality being only 45. Only a month ago the weekly mortality was five times greater than this. In Thana we have only 159 deaths, a reduction of more than fifty per cent. on the figures sent in a month earlier. Nearly one-third of the deaths occurred at Bassein, which ancient town still suffers severely. The only other places in the district where the deaths reached double figures were Tarapur (24), and Monroi and Agashi (11 each). In Kolaba, where there was a distinct improvement in the previous week, there has been retrogression to a state of things worse than that which prevailed a month ago. The total indigenous mortality was 217, this being three times as great as in the last seven days of April. At Alibag the deaths have risen to 56, at Panwell to 28 (as compared with five in the previous record), and at Revdanda to 52, while at Murad the deaths have gone up from a single figure to 49. The plague is therefore now more rife than ever across the harbour, and the careful examination of in-coming passengers by the ferry steamers is likely to continue necessary for many weeks to come. In Baroda territory the disease has not gained any very marked foothold, but the gradual increase of the figures this week, following a considerable drop, is disconcerting. Gandevi and Bilimoria in the Naosari divisions are, however, the only places that can be said to be affected. The capital, where great attention is paid to sanitary matters, is quite free from the pestilence. Turning to Sind we find that in Hyderabad the disease has reached the stationary point, which has elsewhere, notably in Bombay, been the prelude to continuous decrease, but in Sukkur and some of the surrounding villages the epidemic has yet to attain the stage of arrested development.

THE official weekly report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops, shows that in Madras water for drinking purposes is generally insufficient in affected areas; elsewhere it is generally sufficient, but is failing in parts; for irrigation it is generally insufficient. Agricultural operations are progressing in parts, but are practically over in the Deccan. Standing crops in the Deccan under channels and wells are fair, but are failing in parts; elsewhere they are generally fair to good. Harvests have yielded a middling outturn in the Deccan on a small area; elsewhere middling to fair. Of pasture there is none in the Deccan. It is sufficient in the extreme south; but elsewhere it is growing scarce. Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan; elsewhere it is generally available, but is growing scarce, and cattle are consequently deteriorating in these parts. So far as Bombay is concerned, it is recorded that the harvesting of late crops is nearly completed, except in Sind, Khandesh, and Nasik. Preparations for next season have commenced in parts of sixteen districts. Fodder is sufficient, except in the Deccan, Bijapur, and in parts of Karachi and Baroda. Cotton-picking continues in Broach and Baroda. The condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Belgaum. Bengal is making progress with ploughing and early sowings, and it seems that the prospects of sugar-cane, millets, and other standing crops are favourable. Early rice and jute are coming up well, and the harvesting of spring rice is progressing. The water-supply, however, is deficient, and prices are rising. The prospects of the North-West Provinces seem, if anything, brighter, for we are told that during last week light rain fell in a few districts, and in Dehra Dun over one inch was recorded. The harvest has been reaped save in the hill tracts where cutting is still proceeding. Threshing and winnowing are in progress in most districts. Opium weighments continue. Irrigation of cane and extra crops is being carried on, and prices show a tendency to fall. Punjab crops are generally in fair condition, and an average outturn is expected. Locusts passed over some tahsils, but refrained from doing any damage. In Central India the crops are in fair condition in Malwa and five districts of Gwalior; good on irrigated land, and below average on unirrigated lands in Bundelkhand; bad and indifferent in the remaining districts of Gwalior. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, and two districts of Gwalior; good in three; bad and indifferent in the remaining districts of Gwalior. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal and Malwa; good in Baghelkhand and Bhopawar; indifferent in Bundelkhand and in some districts of Gwalior. In the remaining distric

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

STATEMENT BY LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Lord Salisbury, speaking in the House of Lords, last night, said that Greece had not yet asked officially for the mediation of the Powers, though individual Ministers of the Greek Cabinet had intimated that they were desirous of it.

His Lordship said that Greece had not promised the immediate but future withdrawal from Crete, which did not satisfy all the Powers.

Great Britain, he said, would join in any mediation which was acceptable to the others.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM VOLO.

The bulk of the Turkish troops have been withdrawn from Volo, and the head-quarters have returned to Larissa *en route* for Pharsala, whence the advance of the Army will be continued.

THE PRICE OF INTERVENTION.

GERMANY DRIVES A HARD BARGAIN.

Besides the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete, Germany insisted that Greece should consent to the autonomy of Crete, and accept without reserve the counsels of the Powers.

Greece has submitted to the Powers, and will now present a Note making these terms the conditions of intervention.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE PEOPLE IN THESSALY.

Three hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants of Thessaly have taken refuge in the mountains in the west and in Skiathos and other islands. Their sufferings are described as terrible, and one hundred thousand are proceeding to Athens.

THE TURKS PREPARING TO ADVANCE.

THE GREEKS DISPIRITED.

The Turks are preparing for an immediate advance on Domako, where heavy rains and cold weather are dispiriting the Greek forces who are camped in the open plain.

SICKNESS AMONG THE TROOPS AT ARTA.

Thirty thousand Greek troops remain in active at Arta, where typhoid fever and dysentery have broken out among them, while a small force of Turks is burning the villages on the opposite bank of the river.

THE DUTY ON TEA.

In the House of Commons, last night, a motion to reduce the duty on tea two pence per pound has been rejected by 269 against 95 votes.

OUR TROUBLES ON THE GOLD COAST.

Advices from the Gold Coast state that Lieut. Henderson is a prisoner in the hands of the Sofas, and that the others of the party are safe.

PLAGUE IN TONGKING.

The plague has appeared on the Chino-Tongking frontier, and also in the Tongking military districts.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Bombay mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

THE QUEEN'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

THE ADDRESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

It is now officially notified by the Home Department that all the Diamond Jubilee addresses presented will be forwarded to England, and that Bodies or Associations not desiring to present addresses through deputations can do so by forwarding them through the Local Governments to the Government of India.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie is ordered by his medical advisers to take leave for six months. He will leave India about the end of June.

It is not yet decided who will act during his absence.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, MAY 11.

There were no fresh cases in the city, to-dad.

In the Special Plague Hospital 3 were discharged cured, and one died. This morning the Search Parties discovered two cases.

The total mortality was 3.

JUBILEE MEETING AT BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MAY 10.

A meeting of Baroda Cantonment residents was held, this evening, to submit a Diamond Jubilee address to the Agent to the Governor-General for transmission to His Excellency the Viceroy. The civil and military officers, and the elite of the place with many State Athakaris were present. A military band was in attendance throughout. Crowds of people thronged to witness the scene, thus evincing feelings of loyalty and gratitude to the gracious Sovereign. The address was presented to Colonel Martelli by our energetic citizen, Mr. Framji Cowasji.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Britannia, from Bombay, arrived here, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae left here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay, arrived, this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, MAY 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bombay (extra) arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Salazie left Colombo for Bombay on Monday 10th instant, at noon, and she is expected here on Thursday, 13th instant, at 9 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	3 16-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	113⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3 per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 15-16
Bar Silver	27 11-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—MAY 10.

10 p.m.	81·5

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 11.

6 a.m.	81·6
10 a.m.	86·1
2 p.m.	87·4
6 p.m.	86·9

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

The Gymkhana of Annandale is well upon us, Simla's regular Saturday "feature." Already there have been two, and an extra in the place of one that was drowned; there is no longer any escaping the irresistible tendency which draws people down the sides of five hills to an oval-shaped flat place in their midst where, from my particular perch, the gambollers look Lilliputian and the gambols highly eccentric. One wonders what Max O'Rell, for example, would find to say about the dominance of the gymkhana in the social life of Anglo-India. He would certainly find it the most indisputable proof afforded anywhere of the vast affection the Briton feels for anything in the name of physical achievement. At home this is striking enough, but other matters obscure it. There is, after all, a Parliament as well as a Derby, an Academy and an Authors' Society as well as the annual contest between Light and Dark Blues. But out here the Englishman is set down by himself several thousand miles from the civilized influences of Europe and compelled to make his own life. There is no *Saturday Review* to sting him where his artistic capacities ought to be, no public opinion to remind him that it is advisable at least to assume an interest in various things by which he submitted to be bored at school and at college. There is not the slightest danger that in dining out he will meet anybody whose book he ought to have read or whose pictures he ought to have seen; and the occasional scientific man whom the progress of the age has planted for shame's sake in India can always be avoided with care. He is left, in short, to his own devices in a land where polo ponies are fortunately cheap and his devices consist in his work and the gymkhana. Reflecting upon this one sees that India is really a paradise for the average Englishman, who need never pretend to ennui as long as he can pig-stick. For the unnatural specimen of his kind who finds no joy in sticking pigs and to whom a horse is a means of transport which it is an innocent pleasure to feed with bread and of which the heels are to be carefully avoided at all times—for such India may be as arid socially as it is physically. But it may well be resented that the claims of so ridiculous a minority should be even suffered to appear in print.

At intervals on Saturday mornings coolies pass under my rhododendrons taking the pug-dandy past the kitchen, which is a short cut down the hill, bearing burdens which seem at this distance to consist chiefly of soda water. On the expanse below appear two buffet-tents; one of these refreshes the friends of the United Service Club, the other those of his Excellency's Staff. It is quite possible, if the performances do not particularly thrill you, to spend the whole afternoon between these two hospitalities. The descent, given time for loafing, is one of the pleasantest things about Annandale. The road winds very gently down, broad and shady, roofed with deodars. This is the old road, but most people are so fearful of missing the first event that they scramble down by another, which tosses them from khud to khud past the Ghurka Lines. It is always a surprise, after a leisurely and solitary saunter down, to find lines of ponies and rows of rickshaws arrived before one, and all their masters and mistresses solemnly sitting in beautiful garments upon the Grand Stand still largely unacquainted, for the season is young, and much occupied with each other's identity. When that is quite discovered they will proceed to enjoy themselves unreservedly, for this, too, is the nature of the Briton and the Britoness, at home and abroad.

Last Saturday's meeting at Annandale was typical of its kind. The Beginners' Plate, value two gold mohurs, also the six hundred yards' race, which were both won by the gentleman who rides under the name of "Mr. Prendergast," were the sort of scurry where one sees men galloping round the course on the ponies they ordinarily trot about the station. The Polo Ball Stakes, won by Colonel Muir, were the usual thing, but the tilting at the ring, where Miss Queripel was just beaten by Miss S. Becher, was distinctly good, Miss Queripel in particular taking her rings at a pace seldom achieved by lady riders. The Ladies' Trotting Match which ended the afternoon, and which had to be hurried as it was getting dark, seemed to bring out most of the feminine element present in riding attire. It must be confessed that hardly a pony of the whole set succeeded in trotting round the course without breaking into a canter and having to be turned round accordingly, while at least one competitor left behind in the race caught up the trotting ponies at a gollop, but it was great fun all the same, and the two Misses Rendel, who were ultimately declared winners, carried off very pretty prizes. Altogether what a Scotchman would call a "grand ploy," especially for the young ladies who rode in to the applause of assembled Ministers of State.

The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club, known familiarly as the A. D. C., which has found an excellent stage manager in Captain Samson, has commenced the season with a couple of presentations of that touching little piece, "The Chimney Corner," at popular "winter prices." Everybody was there on one or other of the two nights of the performance, and if the emotions of the unfortunate old storekeeper (Colonel Dacres Cunningham), who served a customer with furniture polish instead of treacle, in his distraction over his son's supposed misdeeds, were a trifle overpowering, they were none the less appreciated. Mrs. Craigie made a spirited mother for the suspected clerk, who, by the way, showed an excellent understanding of his part, and although Grace Emery (Mrs. Elsmie) was far too pretty for this same young man, the heartlessness of her former lover was so well brought out by Major Mansfield that sympathy was kept on the side that was intended. Colonel Craigie, as the half-witted grandfather who hides the money his grandson is accused of stealing, did some admirable by-play, and altogether the performance was well up to the high standard of Simla amateur acting. Preparations are already in full swing for *The Passport*, which will be put upon the boards in the latter part of the month, and as the annual sale of boxes, for which Simla is always willing to pay handsomely, has netted no less than ten thousand rupees this year towards general expenses, there will be no lack of funds. We are now looking forward to Sipi Fair on the 14th, always an enjoyable outing, and to another annual social function much appreciated, the Staff luncheon at Annandale on two race days, the 25th and 27th. Lady Elgin's first Garden Party takes place on the 18th, and with the Birthday Ball and the Club dance in view there must be delicious palpitations in the bosoms of the sixty-three debutantes who have been counted—they say at the club—as to appear with this season's roses.

OOTY FLOWER SHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTY, MAY 4.

The first Flower Show that has been held at Ootacamund after a lapse of fifteen years came off on May 1st. A smart shower of rain had fallen early in the day, and a better evening could not have been desired. Mrs. Tremenheere's stall of cut flowers was very pretty indeed, and the judges rightly gave her the first prize. Mrs. Price exhibited a very fine lot of geraniums and pharganiums together with a tray of roses. A splendid spray of orchids was shown by Lady Clarke. Carnation blooms were shown by Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Ashpitel. A beautiful array of assorted double dhalias belonging to Mrs. Browning was a surprise to all. After the exhibits had been seen the Floral Parade took place, and was the great feature of the show. The parade of decorated children's mail carts came first, and a truly pretty exhibition it was. Mrs. Aislet received the 1st prize for a lovely cart decorated in pink arpaleas, the children being in blue velvet and white fur. Mrs. Plowden received the 2nd prize, and Major Reay's little boy, whose cart had been turned in a toy boat, received a well-deserved 3rd prize. Mrs. Kinderaley's cart was very well done, and the children of Major Minchin dressed as Pierrots created much amusement. There were eight exhibits in the carriage parade (judged by Lady Clarke, Mrs. Tremenheere, Mrs. Gibbard, the Hon'ble Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Forster, Mrs. Stander, Mrs. Hugh Minchin, Lord Herbert Scott, and Mr. Abiclandyas. Mrs. Tremenheere received 1st prize. The table decorations were very pretty. The judges were Lady Havelock, Mrs. Grose, and General Tillard. The first prize was awarded to Lady Mansfield Clarke, and the second to Mrs. Hugh Minchin. In the fruit exhibit the prize for the best dish of apples was awarded to General Baker, and the best dish of dessert pears to Miss Misquith. We hope the Ooty Flower Show may be permanently revived, as the show was a success in every way.

A RECRUDESCENCE OF PLAGUE?

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S VIEWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been brought to my notice that a statement appeared in the papers some time ago foretelling a recrudescence of plague with the coming rains, and that I was quoted as the authority for the statement.

I write to say that I have never made any such forecast, nor do I believe there are materials for foretelling the events in the present instance.

There is on record a statement of the disease having raged in a severe form in the rainy season in the zillah of Ahmedabad during the outbreak of plague in that part of the country in 1817-1819. In the report dated Ahmedabad, 25th February, 1820, and presented by Mr. J. Gilder to the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay on 12th November, 1836, there is the following passage:—

"Subsequent to the dispersion of the inhabitants of Limrse, the disease abated in violence there only to break out with increased rigour in several other towns and villages both to the east and west of it, some of which it entirely depopulated. It should be remembered that while this work of destruction was going on, the rains were pouring down in torrents, the whole surface of the country between each village (which is generally situated on a rising ground or artificial hillock) presenting to the view but one sheet of water."

This information would be sufficient to conclude that in the above country the monsoon is not likely to stop the disease; but there is no possibility to fortell that it is likely to bring about a recrudescence.

Any conclusion could be still more arbitrary when from the observation on one locality an attempt is made to fortell the events in another. In the instances of cholera, we know that the rains, which give a start to the epidemic in Behar, arrest it invariably in Bengal.—Yours, &c.,

W. M. HAFFKINE.

DUBLIN FUSILIERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

PROBABLE DATE OF DEPARTURE.

It is understood that orders have now been received in Bombay respecting the departure of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers for South Africa, and that the headquarters wing (four companies) will probably leave Bombay on or about the 22nd instant. They will be sent in the R. I. M. S. Canning, which is being prepared for their reception. Another vessel will be chartered to convey the remainder of the troops. The Commissariat Department are busy making all necessary arrangements.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The South African affairs have of late mightily taxed the capabilities of the Colonial Office; and reports of commissions of inquiry, and witnesses and "scenes," have alternately amused and alarmed the English public. It is not quite strange that under the circumstances no very adequate view be formed of a sensational problem that has been assuming shape in a small but rapidly developing colony. This has made a considerable "noise" in the English and vernacular papers of our Western Presidency. Mr. Robert Cust, lately, by an instructive paper on the same, has interested an enlightened society in England. Commenting on the latter incidents of the *Gujarati* in its issue of the 2nd instant refers to the situation at some length, and grieves that the solemn and jubilant occasion, about the close of the next month, should catch a melancholy tinge from the sad plight of Her Majesty's subjects in one part of Her vast dominions. Now, examining some of the grounds for the alleged opposition to the continued immigrations in Natal, of Indians more particularly, one finds much matter for wonder. It cannot be objected that the Indians have emerged only in the primary stages of civilization, for we may hope that their associations there may have a healthier influence on their habits of living and thinking. Besides, it is not a matter of observation that all civilizations have been strictly contemporary. Nor can we believe in some exclusive property in land to which only a class of Her Majesty's people can turn for livelihood, so long as we continue our faith in the earnest desire of our rulers to raise the material condition of over-populated countries by promoting emigration. Nor can it also be said that the immigrating natives are an indolent, unworkable lot, merely impoverishing the productive resources of the soil; for that would be contradicting experience. Every infant colony depends on agriculture for prosperity. And Natal likewise owes its present growing importance to the Indian workmen, for they have a natural aptitude for husbandry, and (slave-labour being unskilful and expensive) they can economize better, every particle of wealth being invested in various industries. And now, if in face of these considerations the "whites" can manage to stir up bad blood against the Indian classes, I can only say that they are fairly advancing on the high road to Bedlam.

Here comes in the well-known labour question. At one time, a deputation, consisting among others of Messrs. Caine, Naoroji, and Bhownuggree, waited upon Mr. Chamberlain in this connection, the result being an expression of regret that the colony enjoyed an internal autonomy (perhaps since 1893). Now, although Natal possesses a responsible Colonial legislature, it cannot be said that consequently it would not occasionally receive instructions from the Imperial legislature. The principle of indenture (probably for ensuring sufficient labour) is not altogether wrong; but then the workingmen must be secure of their wages, a reasonable number of hours for work, and other comforts of life which can be enjoyed under the protection of a civilized government. And if all this lies within the cognizance of the officials at home, what is the good, I say, of reposing contentedly over the matter, leaving it to the operation of the law of "survival of the fittest"? Meanwhile, I read that the Mahrajah of Durbhanga has addressed a letter to the *Times* on this subject. I wish that mighty authority would raise its powerful voice and hold the telescope to the official eyes in Downing Street. From time to time it has been repeated that England eagerly desires for the hapiness and prosperity of the Indian people as essentially bound up with her own. Listen to this solemn strain of the grand proclamation; "May the God of all power grant unto us, and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people." We thoroughly agree with Colonel Meadows Taylor when he says: "For more than a thousand years, at least, there are unvarying records of war and desolation, till they culminated in the acts of the Maharattas and Pindharees; and from these, as from all other public scourges, the power of England has delivered the long-suffering people of India . . . etc." It is sincerely hoped that the efforts of the Supreme Government may be supplemented by the Aborigines Protection Society, with Mr. Morley at the head.

The *Bengalee* sympathises in the difficulties of an Indian gentleman who has been endeavouring for some time past in this direction, and has been rewarded for his pains with the nickname of an "agitator," and threatened by the civilized "whites" "to be hanged on an apple-tree"! In a case like this, the Government must of course step in, and propagate views on comity of manners and common courtesy to communities. For indeed, Sir, we all are parts of one stupendous whole. A country whose mission is "civilizing" cannot think otherwise. Sure enough, if people refuse to strive after the poet's consummation of love "in widest commonalty spread."

"Have I not reason to lament
What man has made of man!"

—Yours, &c.,

G. D. BUCH.

That the late Madagascar war cost the French dear is well-known, but not many casualties were due to the weapons of the enemy. According to a return just published forty-six men were treated for gun-shot injuries in the building formerly occupied by the English hospital. The strength of the column which left Andriba on September 14, 1895, was 237 officers and 4,013 men, with 1,515 non-combatant followers. It was not until the 26th that the first batch of wounded, consisting of six men, reached the ambulance. On the 28th, five arrived, and the next day five more. The final consignment, thirty strong, was received on the 30th; forty-four men out of the forty-six were wounded by soft lead bullets fired from breech-loading rifles of a large calibre. Two men only were struck by small-bore projectiles of the Winchester pattern. The shells were badly aimed and seldom or never burst; no one was injured by them. Five deaths took place, a result which, considering the bad health of the troops and the hardships and privations they were exposed to, must be regarded as highly creditable to the medical officers of the ambulance. Only one amputation was performed, the forty remaining cases recovering without the loss of a limb.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DAILY WAGES TO BE DISCONTINUED.

Mr. George Cotton presided at the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Mill owners' Association, held yesterday afternoon, at Graham's Buildings, to consider the question of resuming monthly payment of wages to the mill-hands instead of daily. The following mills were represented at the meeting:—

The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., (Manockjee Petit's and Textile Mills); K. N. Wadia; Panjeevandas Narandas, (Saraswati Mills, Ld.); Damoderdas Tapidas, (Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.); Hormasjee R. Oemrigar, (Jubilee and Coorla Mills); D. P. Sethna, (Victoria Manufacturing Company, Ld.); Sassoon J. David and C. Myers, (Standard and David Mills); Rangildas Bhoocandas (Hope Mills, Ld.); Bhimrao Atmaram, and J. M. Chichgar Ripon Manufacturing Company, Ld.); Fazulbhoy Visram, (Star of India Mills, Ld.); Moolraj Khataw, (Britannia Khataw and Bombay United Mills); Mahraly M. Fakira, (Curimbhoy Mills, Ld.); D. J. Tata, (Swadeshi Mills, Ld.); Bejonjee Dadabhoy, (Central India Mill); Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Carsandas Lakhmidas, (Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.); Chaganlal Moorlidhar, (Union Mills, Ld.); C. Douglas, (Gohak Water Power Manufacturing Company, Ld.); S.N. Nathan, (E. D. Sassoon, Jacob and Alexander Mill); Purshotam Naranjee, and Govindjee Madhavjee, (Union S. and W. Mills, Company, Ld.); Ranchordas Narotamdas, (Presidency Mills, Ld.); S. M. Moses, Sassoon, S. and W. Company, Ld.); James P. Chrystal, (Southern Mahratta S. and W. Company, Ld.); J.F. Fernandes, E. R. Khote and S. D. Khote, (Lord Reay Manufacturing Company, Ld.); K. R. Cama, (Colaba Land Mill Company, Ld.); D. C. Shroff, (City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Ld.), R. N. Chrystal, (Kaiser-i-Hind Mills); P. B. Jeejeebboy, (Framjee Petit Mazagon Mills); Dostmahomed Allana, (Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Ld.); Lakhmidas Khimjee, and Nowrosjee Cowasjee, (Lakhmidas and Damoder Lukmidas Mills, Ld.); Veerchand Deepchand, (Morarjee Goculdas, and Mahalaxmee Mills); D. Gostling, and Mr. John Marshall, secretary of the Association.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that it was not necessary for him to say much that afternoon. He was quite sure that each and all of them were well-acquainted with the many disadvantages of daily payment; but he thought they ought to alter the resolution which was submitted to them at the last meeting. For instance, the date of resuming monthly payment must be altered. The resolution was whether they should commence the monthly payment from the 15th instant, but he took it that they could not very well do it now; possibly they might come much nearer to what his friend, Mr. Moses, suggested on the last occasion. But he (Mr. Cotton) had purposely left the date blank in the resolution which he would presently lay before them. Another point to be determined upon by the meeting was the question of bonus. It was the opinion of many members of the Association that the question of how much bonus, or whether such bonus should or should not be paid, should be left to each individual millowner, only the association fixing a maximum. They must in a matter of that sort allow a good deal of latitude, and if they were to carry the resolution which was before them they must each and all be prepared to sacrifice their own little pet ideas and to form an idea which would, as it were, combine all their views and be for the general benefit. So far as he was concerned he assured the meeting as their chairman that he would only be too glad to conform to any resolution that they might think was desirable in order to put an end to that most demoralising state of affairs. He was very pleased indeed to inform the meeting that their old and honoured late president, Sir Dinshaw Petit, was quite of their opinion that they should stop the payment of daily wages. He himself was strongly in favour of stopping the daily payment, and he believed that all his friends present at the meeting were equally anxious to do away with the system which was pronounced objectionable for more than one reason. He felt satisfied that they would come to some decision that afternoon, and he accordingly asked those who were opposed to stopping daily wages to express their views and give their reasons. Those who were anxious to stop the daily payment and start monthly had already published their opinions. What they now wanted to hear was the opinion of the oppositionists, who should propose a remedy to put an end to the objectionable system now prevalent among them. He would now move the resolution where the place of date and amount of bonus were left purposely blank. The resolution was: "That on and after the payment of daily wages to mill-hands be discontinued. That bonus may be paid daily by such millowners as may desire to do so, but the maximum bonus is in no instance to exceed ." He left it to the members to decide on the question of the date as well as the amount of bonus. He thought it would be very much better if there was a little elasticity observed in fixing the rate of the bonus. He was sure none of them would pay greater bonus than it was desirable, and there was no necessity therefore to lay down a hard-and-fast rule in respect thereof. In his own mills he had commenced to make monthly payments since last Friday, and the Hon. Mr. Wadia had been doing the same for some time past. He was sure that if they all sacrificed any little ideas they had on this side or the other and thought of the common good which was their own good, they would come to a decision that afternoon which would be beneficial all round.

Mr. Nathan asked how long the millowners should continue to pay such bonus.

The chairman replied that the question of limiting time of paying bonuses was left open until their next meeting was convened in respect of it. It might not be longer than six weeks or two months. If any number of members of the association at any time were to ask him to call a meeting for consideration of it, he would do it.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia seconded the proposal, reserving his remarks.

Mr. Nathan asked if five annas should be paid to all hands.

Mr. Wadia replied that it was the maximum; anything less than that amount, but not more should be paid.

Mr. Nathan: But if once it gets abroad that five annas is fixed by the association, the mill-hands will surely demand it.

Mr. Moolraj Khatao remarked that some of the mills had to pay bonus in order to secure hands as they were not favourably located.

Mr. J. F. Fernandez suggested that a maximum and a minimum should be stated.

Mr. Dorabji D. Shroff thought 5 annas a day was enough for a mule piecer, while it was too much for the throstle piecer. There must be some distinct system or basis to go upon.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi suggested that the bonus should be fixed by percentage on the hands' monthly wages.

Mr. David did not think that the object of doing away with daily payment could be achieved by this resolution.

The chairman called the meeting to order, remarking that such desultory conversation would do no good. Between himself and Mr. Wadia, their deputy cairman, fifteen mills were represented, and they were ready to agree to anything that was decided by the meeting. Unless they fixed the maximum they would practically be making the daily payment of wages.

Mr. Tata said that before they discussed the question of giving bonus he wished to obtain the sense of the meeting as to what "bonus" meant? Did it mean that it was something to attract their labourers in larger numbers and more readily to their mills or that it was simply an allowance during the famine time to enable them to maintain themselves in comfort? If this was ascertained it would enable members to arrive at a definite conclusion in the matter. Five annas a day appeared to him to be excessive. They must fix the limit of bonus keeping in mind the fact that the bonus was not intended to compete with other millowners in securing hands, but was meant to prevent them from starving at present. He suggested that a daily bonus of two annas would be quite sufficient for the labourers to buy their daily food during the famine. Even at this rate he paid his men at Cooria something like Rs. 5,000 per year more than in ordinary times; and that, too, when the full number of hands did not attend. Five annas a day would therefore bring the amount to Rs. 10,000 per year, which burden was too much for a millowner to bear.

Mr. Moses suggested that the maximum be fixed at four annas, which he believed would meet the views of the members.

Mr. Nathan supported this suggestion.

Mr. David suggested that the bonus must be fixed proportionately in case of male, female, and half-time labourers. It should be 5 annas for male labourers, 3 annas for women, 2 annas for full time boys, and one anna for half timers, those being the maximum.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia said that Mr. David's suggestion was a very reasonable one, and asked members to accept it. He congratulated the association upon coming to a definite conclusion in respect of a practice which was so disastrous and which had materially injured the industry. Under the present circumstances of labour in Bombay the payment of bonus was imperatively necessary. They must know that the millowners were not the only employers of labour in Bombay, but there were several others with whom they had to compete. On account of the dearth of labour in Bombay owing to the unfortunate famine some hundred tons of goods were lying in the wharves, and as the perishable goods out of those had to be removed before the rains, the dock authorities and others would spare no expenses to secure labourers. He was informed by a member, who was present in the meeting, that he saw some of his own operatives engaged in the docks painting the bottom of ships. (Laughter.) Time would soon come when they could discontinue bonus in the same manner as they did the system of daily payments. With the permission of the chairman he accepted the suggestion of Mr. David to be included in the resolution, only that the maximum amount of bonus to women was reduced from 3 annas to 2 annas.

The resolution thus amended was put to vote and carried unanimously.

THE WARREN HASTINGS.

The following is the text of the Government of India Notification of Saturday last:—

DISCIPLINE.

At a Marine Court held at Bombay on the 2nd and following days of April 1897, Commander Gerald Edward Holland, D.S.O., Lieutenant Thomas Johnstone Walker, and Lieutenant Walter George Windham, officers of the Royal Indian Marine, were collectively arraigned on the following charge:

CHARGE SHEET.

The prisoners—
Commander Gerald Edward Holland, D.S.O., temporarily attached to the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay;
Lieutenant Thomas Johnstone Walker temporarily attached to the Royal Indian Marine Ship Mayo;
Lieutenant Walter George Windham temporarily attached to the Royal Indian Marine ship Mayo:
are charged with negligently and by default losing a vessel of the Indian Marine Service, in that, they on board the Royal Indian Marine Ship Warren Hastings while on the voyage from Cape Town, Africa, to the Island of Mauritus between the 6th and 14th days of January 1897, when entrusted respectively.

Commander Gerald Edward Holland, D.S.O., as Commander,
Lieutenant Thomas Johnstone Walker as Navigating Officer,
Lieutenant Walter George Windham as officer of the watch
with the safe navigation of the said vessel negligently and by default suffered the said vessel to be stranded and totally lost on the morning of the 14th day of January 1897 off Sainte Phillippe on the South-East Coast of the Island of Reunion.

FINDING.

The Court find that the prisoner Commander Gerald Edward Holland, D.S.O., temporarily attached to the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, is guilty of the charge

The court find that the prisoner Lieutenat Thomas Johnstone Walker, temporarily attached to the Royal Indian Marine ship Mayo, is not guilty of the charge.

The court find that the prisoner Lieutenant Walter George Windham, temporarily attached to the Royal Indian Marine ship Mayo, is not guilty of the charge.

SENTENCE.

The court sentences the prisoner Commander Gerald Edward Holland, D.S.O., temporarily attached to the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, to be severely reprimanded.

Signed at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, this 5th day of April 1897.

P. FALLS, Captain, President.

ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAR IN COUNCIL.

I confirm the findings of the court, but reduce the sentence from "severely reprimanded" to "reprimanded."

By Command,
P. J. MAITLAND, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 20th April 1897.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the subjoined reports of the wreck of the R.I.M.S. Warren Hastings which took place on the 14th of January 1897 off Sainte Philippe on the South-East Coast of the island of Reunion. In doing so His Excellency in Council desires to place on record his sense of the excellent conduct of Commander Holland, D.S.O., and the officers and crew of the Warren Hastings, after the striking of the vessel.

The coolness and judgment displayed by the Commander of the vessel, and the perfect discipline and courage of the officers and men, under circumstances of the most trying nature are worthy of high praise, as is also the admirable conduct of the troops, whose discipline stood the extreme test of inaction in the face of imminent danger. His Excellency in Council, while deploring the disaster, thinks that all on board deserve commendation for the manner in which they passed through the severe trial to which they were subjected.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Hunt was held, last night, in the Bombay Gymkhana Pavilion, Mr. J. S. Symons presiding. Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, the Hon. Secretary, read the following report:—

Your committee beg to submit their report and accounts for the past season. The season opened with a credit balance of Rs. 602-9-2, and the accounts now presented show a credit balance of Rs. 47-8-11. This result your committee attribute to two causes—first, the enhanced cost of keeping horses; and, secondly, the poor prices obtained for the hounds at the end of the season. At the same time your committee are of opinion that a subscription of Rs. 6 will as much as can be depended upon, and, in the interests of the hunt, they think it desirable to point this out to the in-coming committee and to place on record their opinion that a more economical system should be adopted for the future. Twenty-five couple of hounds were purchased by Walter Bell, and arrived from England in the *Clan Murray* on the 9th October. One hound died on the voyage from injuries sustained owing to rough weather. Hunting commenced on the 19th November, and ended on the 11th March; hounds were out thirty-six times including two by-days, and killed nineteen and a-half brace of jackals. One hound was lost, and one and a-half couple died from injuries received in the field

Seven couple of hounds have been sold to the Ootacamund Hunt; one couple to the Meerut Hunt; three couple to the Belgaum Hunt; two couple to Mr. Kent, of Aldur in Mysore; two couple to Major Pollard, of Loralai; seven couple to the Bhavnagar Hunt; one hound to Mr. Powell, of Kurnool, and the remaining couple are still unsold. The twenty-two and a-half couple realised Rs. 2,775. The three Hunt horses—"Heaven-born," "Tarbrush," and "Lancer," have been sold, and "Job" has been provided with a home as he is no longer fit for hunting.

C. GRAY, F. C. MACRAE (absent), G. K. REMINGTON, J. L. SYMONS, G. H. TOWNSEND (absent), members of committee; H. M. STEUART, M. F. H., (absent); H. E. E. PROCTER, Hony. Secretary.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Remington, the report was adopted and the accounts were passed.

The following committee was appointed for the ensuing year:—Messrs. C. Gray, F. C. Macrae, H. E. E. Proctor, G. K. Remington, W. C. Symes, and J. L. Symons. Mr. J. H. Symington was appointed hon. secretary, and it was decided to order out a new pack of hounds for the next season. The committee were empowered to elect the master of hounds, and also make arrangements for the buying and shipping of the hounds. Vote of thanks were passed to Mr. H. M. Steuart, M. F. H., and Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, Hon. Secretary, for their valuable services during the last year. The usual compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

ENTERIC FEVER IN INDIA.

The ravages made in India by enteric fever among English troops, more especially when composed of young men, may in almost every case be traced to the presence of stagnant water in tanks, wells, etc. Of late this great danger has been somewhat lessened by the continued use of permanganate of potash which has been found most useful in destroying the enteric bacillus; but this chemical cannot be very largely used on account of its price, which owing to the great demand has been continuously on the rise. This has naturally led to the substitution of other purifying agents, but none has been so strongly advocated as manganate of soda, a chemical which possesses all the qualities of permanganate of potash, and has the great advantage of being much cheaper, the cost being only about one-fourth. Mangnate of soda dissolves in water, forming a brilliant green solution, but rapidly turns to permanganate of soda and then gives the characteristic purple colour. In this form it is a most powerful oxidizing agent equal in power to potash salt. The change from the manganate to the permanganate form takes place very quickly, and is considerably aided by the presence of carbonic acid gas, a compound always formed in stagnant water and due to the decomposition of vegetable matter. Decaying vegetable matter may be traced as the source of almost all the enteric and other forms of highly dangerous levers in India, and can only be got rid of by means of powerful oxidizing agents, such as permangnate of potash and manganate of soda.

THE S. W. MONSOON.

According to the observations of the Master Attendant, who is the recognised authority on the weather in Colombo, the Little Monsoon began last Monday, May 3rd, since when the breakwater has been swept by the sea. Many people thought it came earlier, but it is the wind and not a shower of rain that makes a monsoon. The wind has now settled down to blow steadily from the South-West, and it seems that the monsoon has fairly set in; in fact, Captain Donnan is of opinion that we shall probably be taken straight on to the big monsoon, without the usual variable winds and bad weather that often come between. The Little Monsoon has come in very quietly this year. We have had next to no rain since its advent.—*Times of Ceylon* (May 8.)

The Duke of Devonshire, on the nomination of the Bishop of London, has appointed Canon Benham, Rector of St. Edmund's, Lombard-street, to be Boyle Lecturer. He will give his lectures on the Sunday afternoons in June and October at St. James's, Piccadilly. His subject is "The light that lighteth every man." Canon Benham is the well-known "Peter Lombard," of "The Church Times," and was a great favourite with Archbishop Tait.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Ward		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	2	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0	11
	Chakla	0	0	
	Oomarkhari	0	0	
	Dongri	2	0	
C	Market	0	0	16
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	1	0	
D	Khetwady	0	0	3
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	20
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamathpura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	1	0	
	First Nagpada	0	1	
F	Parel	0	1	4
	Sewri	1	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	0	5
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	
	Non-Resident & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Lohana	0	0	
	Parsi	0	0

through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,378 making a total of 3,369 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures 2,620 persons.

CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 11th instant:—2 convalescent; and remaining under treatment 5.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report shows:—Discharged 4; and remaining under treatment 10.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m. 10th May to 6 a.m. 11th May:—2 admitted, 1 died, 2 convalescent, and 23 remaining under treatment.

LOWER DAMAUN.

Our correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—There was a further decrease in the plague mortality yesterday which, compared with that of the last week, is reduced by fifty per cent. While people's attention was, on Saturday night, directed to the two fires, one at Machiwada and the other at Bhima's Wadi—the work of incendiaries, who are supposed to belong to the gang of burglars,—the burglars themselves were busy with their operations. The house of a well-known Bunniah merchant, Mr. Narron Damodar, at Vadifalia, was entered by the burglars, who seem to have fearlessly and leisurely ransacked every nook, corner, cupboard, and granary, and carried away everything that they thought was valuable in the shape of ready-cash, ornaments, clothes, pots, grain, etc. Vadifalia for the past month has been considered a highly pestilential locality, and most of its residents, among them Mr. Narron Damodar, have removed to different places. The property stolen is valued at one thousand rupees. In respect to this burglary a curious incident may be related. The burglars while carrying the stolen articles seem to have come across an old and dirty copper box, and thinking it contained tamarind or chilly powder threw it aside. Next morning, when Mr. Ambaram Sadashiv alias Jeena Vardya, who has given shelter in his house to Mr. Narron and is treating him during his illness, went to his patient's house to put the scattered things in order and re-lock it, picked up the old copper box which, on being opened, was found to contain ornaments, worth Rs. 300, belonging to Mr. Narron's wife.

Another daring burglary was perpetrated on the same night in Chowta, in Vania Vad, where the warehouse of Mr. Phillipino Moniz, containing a large quantity of paddy, was broken open, and three haras of paddy removed. The private guards placed by Mr. Khoopchand Dharamchand, the proprietor of the Doondetha Village, to watch the houses in Vania Vad, arrested one of the burglars, and found six caps, presumably left behind by the members of the gang, when escaping.

With reference to the Judge Moniz episode, the Goa governing Council seem to have taken no notice of his appealing to them, but on the contrary communicated their desire to the authorities that Mr. Moniz should be asked to take charge of the District Court at once. Mr. Moniz had no alternative but to intimate his willingness to bow to the decision of the Supreme Government and to agree to reside in Upper Canara. Mr. Reis, however, sent him a further communication, stating that the Governor would not allow him to cross the creek until he had undergone twelve days' quarantine at Marvad, and that until he came out of quarantine, Mr. Picoto, an Assistant Engineer, was appointed acting District Judge.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT BROACH.

A very large and influential gathering took place in Broach on the 8th instant at 5-30 p.m., in the hall of the Girls' School, No. 2, Lal Bazar, for the purpose of distributing prizes to the boys and girls of the several Municipal schools, when our distinguished and most popular Collector, Mr. R. E. Candy, I. C. S., presided. Amongst those present were Mr. T. Walker, I. C. S., Sessions Judge; Rao Bahadur Chunilal, C. I. E., Mr. Ford, Police Superintendent, Mr. Desai Vishnuprasad, Khan Bahadur Kanga, Mr. Hiralal Mazmundar, Mr. I. M. Sayani, B. A., and Head-master, Broach High School. Besides these were many European, Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee gentlemen, and ladies, and the hall, which was tastefully decorated, was full to overflowing. A pretty long programme of select Gujerati and Hindustani recitations by the boys and girls was gone through, and was highly appreciated by the guests of the evening. The Gujerati dialogue was very interesting and amusing, and be it said to the credit of the boys and girls that they acted their part most exquisitely. Khan Saheb Sayed Shamsuddin Kadri, B.A., chairman of the School Board, then read an interesting report on the progress of the Municipal schools. The report stated that there were seven boys' schools, three girls' school's, one Urdu school, and one night school. The number of boys and girls receiving instruction in these schools showed an increase of 188. The most distinguishing features of the schools were an increase in the number of trained masters and mistresses, the prosperity of the night school for imparting practical knowledge to adults, and foundation and success of the "Teachers' Union." The attention of the meeting was drawn to the introduction of the Kindergarten system in primary schools. It was also pointed out that the head-master of school No. 3 and the munshi of the Urdu school had started small museums containing various articles useful at the time of giving object-lessons, and calculated to develop the faculties of budding minds.

The president, in the course of an eloquent address, said: I am glad to-day's meeting is held in the presence of our late respected Deputy Educational Inspector, Khan Saheb (now Khan Bahadur) Kadri. The president further remarked that they would have keenly felt Mr. Kadri's absence on an occasion like that. He was glad to find Mr. Kadri's services appreciated by Government and see him raised to the respectable post of Deputy Collector in Surat under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules. He congratulated Mr. Kadri, and said that he had a happy future in store for him in his new career. The president fully agreed with the suggestions of Khan Saheb Sayed Shamsuddin Kadri as to the desirability of providing gradually well ventilated commodious houses for some of the large Municipal schools. He also agreed with the chairman of the School Board in thinking that the Mahomedan Girls' School, which owed its origin and growth to the influence of Mr. Kadri, and which had 75 girls on the rolls, deserved to be placed on the Municipal List. That the president would be willing to lay all the important suggestions of Mr. Kadri before the Municipal Board, and he hoped that the city fathers, who were the trustees of public funds, would carefully consider every question of education though they would not waste a pie uncalled for. The president endorsed the views expressed by the chairman in his report as to the importance of female education and the means of promoting it, and observed that the education of females would render family life happy and promote the efficacy of sanitary measures undertaken by the Municipality. He was also pleased to hear of the successful working of "Teachers' Guild" formed of the able teachers to exchange the views and interchange experience on matters purely educational and relating to discipline, school management, methods of teaching, and the moral training of pupils. Rao Bahadur Chunilal, C. I. E., rendered into Gujerati the president's English speech for the information of Gujerati-knowing audience. The president then gave away prizes to the successful pupils, and after the distribution of floral bouquets and a hearty vote of thanks to the president the meeting was dissolved amidst enthusiastic acclamations.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

The following is the report to the shareholders of this bank:—Gentlemen,—The directors submit to you the annexed statement of the liabilities and assets of the bank, and profit and loss account for the half-year ending December 31st, 1896, and announce that the final call upon the new shares has been fully paid in, amounting to 1,500,000 yen, of which 750,000 yen is placed to capital account, increasing it to 6,000,000 yen; and the remaining 750,000 yen is added to the reserve fund. The 2nd new shares have been duly allotted to the shareholders on the register on the 1st September last, and the first call has been duly paid in amounting to 1,500,000 yen, which is placed to capital account. The gross profits of the bank for the past half-year, including yen 116,109·705 brought forward from last account, amount to yen 2,700,310,619, of which yen 1,713,230,055 have been deducted for current expenses, interest on deposits, &c., leaving a balance of yen 987,080,564, out of which yen 49,030,000 have been written off for officers' remuneration. The directors now propose that yen 150,000,000 be added to the reserve fund, increasing it to yen 5,404,000,000, inclusive of yen 750,000,000, the amount before mentioned; yen 100,000,000 to the reserve for equalization of dividends, thus increased to yen 540,000,000; that yen 50,000,000 be set aside for the contemplated new buildings; and yen 38,738,140 be written off for depreciation on the bank's premises and furniture. From the remainder the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum, which will absorb yen 225,000,000 on the old shares, and yen 178,125,000 on the new shares, making a total of yen 403,125,000. The balance, yen 195,296,424, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 9d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 13, Far Bardon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LADY ELGIN'S commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee at Simla is to take the form of a fete to the school children there, the big luncheon being given at the Annandale Gardens, on a date to be fixed later on.

BISHOP THOBURN was thrown from his pony some distance from Naini Tal on Saturday last, sustaining a fracture of the right wrist. The Bishop's tour in Eastern Kumaon has been abandoned.

THE Metropolitan has telegraphed as follows to all the Bishops in India:—"Sunday, June 20, Queen's Accession will be specially observed in England. Have agreed with the Viceroy that the same be observed here with special service and sermon. Request that you direct your clergy accordingly."

THE Calcutta mercantile community are not a little concerned about the most convenient days for the Jubilee commemoration holiday. June 21st and 22nd will scarcely be convenient for the purpose owing to the in-coming and out-going of the English mail. It is suggested that the Chamber of Commerce should adopt Friday and Saturday, the 18th and 19th June.

THE idea is being urged in Australia of presenting the Queen at the Diamond Jubilee with a crown, to be made of Australian gold. The Australian journal which makes the suggestion, says that if carried out it would also "serve as a bold advertisement of one of our staple products." It hardly required, one would have thought, that gold should be advertised as a product to be disposed of.

A GOOD case of feminine presence of mind is reported from Kandy, where, on Wednesday morning, there was a deal of excitement at the railway station, through a buffalo rushing down the road leading into the terminus scaring all the people along the road and at the station. The animal, amongst other vagaries, made a charge at a woman carrying a child, but before the animal attempted to butt, the woman threw herself down flat on the ground with her child, and the animal went rushing on.

IT has often been rumoured, and as often contradicted, that the Marquis of Lorne was coming to this country as Viceroy. That is always a remote contingency. It is rumoured with some persistency, however, that the name of the Marquis will appear in the Diamond Jubilee list of honours, the Queen having decided to confer a Peerage upon him. The Duke of Rutland's eldest son, the Marquis of Granby, was recently raised to the Peerage, and sits in the House of Lords along with his father; so that there is a very recent precedent for the inclusion among the Peers of an heir to a peerage during the lifetime of his father.

THOUGH the sowing of Indian corn in Assam is set about somewhat later than in other parts of India, the grain comes more rapidly to maturity, while at the same time failure of crop is almost unheard of. There is still time for the authorities, planters, and missionaries to endeavour to induce the hill men and dwellers in the terais to increase the area usually devoted to *bhuta*, which, if kiln dried or otherwise preserved, would form no mean adjunct to the food-supply in the famine-stricken districts when the real pinch comes about August. Government, no doubt, will be ready to purchase all that may be brought on the markets, and the encouragement thus given would result in annually providing a reserve of nutritious grain both for men and animals.

COLONEL ZVIAGUINE, of the Russian Army, has been giving in the *Invalide Russe* the fruit of his experience of the "three-line" rifle in Abyssinia during the expedition of 1885. The Russian service arms, which was used for the chase, by which the detachment lived during its passage through the country, belongs to the small-calibre class ('295in.), the destructive properties of which have lately been so much disputed. Colonel Zviaguine's party found without surprise that the small destructive effect of the weapon threatened to leave them short of animal food, but they contrived means for enhancing its power by cutting the hard metal casing of the bullet in various ways. By means of a saw or native tool, two crossed grooves were incised at the fore end of the ball, with crossed lines on the cylindrical part, various trials leading to '393in., and '019 being adopted as the longitudinal and transverse dimensions of the crossing. The first balls fired diverged from their true course, but others, cut in the manner indicated, preserved their ballistic qualities, and gave frightful destructive effect. The uniform condition was that the envelope of the ball divided in four pieces, following the lines of the grooves described, and, bending back towards the rear end of the ball, separated, while the ball itself broke up. Striking the femur of an animal, the projectile thus cut gave the effect of an axe, and striking the skull, it was as if a sharp slate had descended upon the victim.

AN interesting debate was occasioned in the House of Commons the other day by Mr. Seton-Karr, who moved that *the question of the inadequacy of our home-grown food-supply demands the serious attention of the Government.* It is not difficult to show that, in consequence of the paucity of our supply of breadstuffs in the kingdom at any given time, we should find ourselves in a particularly awkward position were we cut off from further supply. It is more difficult to find any general agreement in regard to a plan for improving the situation. While, therefore, Mr. Balfour on behalf of the Government was able to accept the motion, and it was carried without a division, it is not likely that any one's pet project is the nearer of accomplishment thereby. Mr. Seton-Karr himself had three remedies to propose, one of which is to encourage a larger importation from our colonies; a second is to put an import duty on wheat, and a third to establish public granaries. Several other devices were suggested, but each of the speakers appears to think very little of those projects which are not his own. Sir Charles Dilke believes that in time of war the public will be content to substitute pea soup for the fourpenny loaf, and the picture of England feeding on lentils made Mr. James Lowther quite angry. Sir John Colomb and another speaker will not have the public granaries at any price, Mr. Lambert founding his objection on the ground that they would be infested by rats. The true inference to be drawn from Mr. Seton-Karr's statistics was pointed out by Mr. Balfour, namely, the importance of maintaining our command of the sea in all circumstances.

MR. JOHN HARE, who is just now at Chicago, will soon be on his way to London with his company, having completed a brilliantly successful tour in the United States. He counts on making his reappearance at the Court Theatre, on Saturday, the 15th of May, in a revival of Mr. Pinero's comedy, "The Hobby Horse." In this he will play his original part of Mr. Spencer Jermyn, the cheery country squire with a passion for the Turf and a disastrous fancy for founding a Home for Decayed Jockeys. Mr. Pinero's piece, in which Mrs. Kendal played the part of Mrs. Jermyn, is a little too farcical for all tastes, but Jermyn has always counted among Mr. Hare's most finished studies, and in America this impersonation has been received far and wide with great favour.

THE police authorities are fully alive to the great responsibility resting upon them for the safety of the public on the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. Sir Edward Bradford will have to employ more police than he has actually now under his command. Retired policemen have been invited to rejoin the force as special constables or special inspectors for a few days, and many old faces are now being seen in Scotland-yard as the retired men come to learn what is required of them. These men will, of course, receive special pay. Many now on pension are fitted for the special duties of the day, by their experience of the 1887 Jubilee Day. Some of them were also on duty on the Prince of Wales's Thanksgiving Day. Special arrangements will be made for controlling the foot traffic over the bridges and managing the crowds in the side streets. On the occasion of the Thanksgiving Service for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, barriers were felt to be dangerous in themselves and not so efficacious as the living wall of stalwart policemen.

DR. BLISS's latest report on the excavations in Jerusalem, published in the Palestine Exploration Funds quarterly statement, says: With the exception of a few remains, all our discoveries, achieved by arduous work of tunnelling, have been covered up again. Walls and towers, streets and mosaics, unseen and forgotten for centuries, have during the last three years been once more looked upon by a few observers, and again have been buried under the soil. Since the double wall on the western hill was excavated, a crop of barley has been sown and reaped in the ground which again covers it. I never fail to feel a sort of melancholy when I give the orders to repack the tunnels and to fill the shafts level with the surrounding fields. The one satisfaction is that it is safer to leave these ancient remains under the protecting covers of debris than to irresponsible landowners, who would see in these monumental stones only material for building walls and houses. It is a comfort to feel that the Crusading Tower, found in the land of the Augustinians, has been left open, and is being carefully protected by the proprietors.

THE Ex-Libris Society, who have done so much to foster the passion for book-plate collecting in spite of the jibes of the unsympathising outsider, will hold their sixth annual meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Thursday, the 10th of June, on the afternoon of which day their exhibition of dated and undated book-plates and book manuscripts, and engravings relating thereto will be formally opened. According to custom, there will be a banquet at the hotel the same evening. The exhibition will remain open on the following day.

IT may, writes a correspondent, be of interest to state that the visions of Daniel which are now pressed into service for the elucidation of the Greek question were a century ago relied on as foretelling the legislative independence of Ireland. In 1799 an eccentric lawyer, named Francis Dobbs, who was member for the borough of Charlemont, in the Irish Parliament, opposed the Union in an extraordinary speech, in which he contended from the book of Daniel that by amalgamating Ireland with England it would run counter to the whole scheme of prophecy. Ireland, he said, never having formed a part of the Roman Empire could not be absorbed in one of the ten kingdoms typified in the image of Daniel.

PROFESSOR JAMES SULLY, whose book "Studies of Childhood" is still fresh in the public mind, has written a letter asking for subscriptions towards establishing a laboratory of experimental psychology at University College, Germany, Austria, America, and France already possess laboratories of this kind, and that much work of a valuable kind is carried out in these is evident. M. Alfred Binet, who is Director of the Laboratory of Physiological Psychology at the Sorbonne in Paris, points out in his interesting book, "Alterations of Personality," which has just appeared in an English dress, the many important medical applications of experimental psychology. Professor Sully is anxious to extend his observations on childhood, but whether he will get many mothers to lend their bairns to him to experiment with is very doubtful.

NORMANDY butter, Mr. Consul Gurney says has ever since 1870 proved a formidable competito with home-made butter in the London market, because of the regularity and excellence of its supply ever since 1870. The supply of English and Irish butter is not regular; it is badly packed, and it lacks uniformity both in quality and colour. It would be exasperating to be told this as a merely consular dictum; but Mr. Gurney does not communicate faults without pointing out the remedy, and he gives minute details of the way butter is made and blended in Normandy; and further encourages the British dairy farmer with some reasons for anticipating an easy victory over his Normandy competitor if he will only take advantage of his natural opportunities.

SOME impostors are reported to be profiting by the Jubilee fever in a way that would be incredible if it were not common knowledge that the confidence trick in its varied forms still finds many victims. The impostors, it is said, take photographs of prominent houses on the route of the procession and forward them to rich Americans and others arriving in London, stating a low price for windows, and asking for a deposit if the site suits. It is said that in one case a sum of 170 guineas was agreed upon for a series of windows, and a substantial deposit paid. Inquiries made after the deposit was paid, instead of in advance, showed that the house and windows photographed and sold did not belong to the negotiators, who, in fact, were never heard of again.

A REVIVAL of the "Yeomen of the Guard," which had nearly a twelve month's run in 1888—9, has been suggested for the Jubilee season at the Savoy, and the preparations for it have already commenced. Mr. Grossmith has for the time relinquished comic opera, and the part of the strolling jester will therefore fall to Mr. Passmore or Mr. Lytton, but most probably to the former. Miss Brandram will then no doubt return to the Savoy, and in place of Miss Jessie Bond, who will shortly enter into a much more permanent engagement, Miss Perry will, it is anticipated, be the representative of pretty Phœbe, the warder's daughter. The title of the opera is by the way a misnomer, a rare slip in the case of so careful a writer as Mr. Gilbert. The Tower Warders who are here represented are a wholly different corps to the Yeomen of the Guard, and there is even a slight variation in the uniform, the shoulder belt not being worn at the Tower.

THE *Times'* correspondent describing the military situation in Cuba, writes anything but hopefully. The rains are now due, and for some months to come military operations on any considerable scale will be impossible. The warlike operations of the season which is ending have been as indecisive as those of last year. The Spanish arms have been favoured with more than one stroke of good fortune, but they have failed to achieve success of a nature to affect the duration of the rebellion. Despite the official assurances to the contrary, no single province seems to be held effectively. Even in Pinar del Rio, which the Spanish authorities declare to be pacified, the watch-fires of the insurgents were lately to be seen from the streets of the provincial capital at night, while railway communication with Havana was conducted under strong military escorts and occasionally interrupted by the wrecking of the trains. The state of the province of Havana itself and of great part of the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara is reported to be no better than that of Pinar del Rio. To the east, in Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, the rebels are said to be even stronger than in the west. Nowhere outside of some of the coast towns and of their immediate neighbourhood are the Spaniards undisputed masters. In all parts of the island where they hold their ground at all they are exposed to harassing raids and sudden ambushes. The Spanish generals certainly cannot be congratulated nor can the Spanish Government.

SOME important changes are taking place in the highest appointments in the United States Army consequent on the retirement of Major-General Thomas H. Ruger, one of the best-known soldiers of the Civil War still on the Active List. Under age rules he has had to retire on his sixty-fourth birthday and vacates the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Department of the East. General Ruger, who come out of West Point in 1854, had resigned as a subaltern to study law, but volunteering his services at the outbreak in 1861, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Wisconsin Volunteers, taking a brigade command in November, 1862. His most conspicuous services were in the Shenandoah Valley, in the Rappahannock campaign, and in the operations about Atlanta. As a reward for gallant service he was breveted Major-General in 1864. After the war he served as provisional Governor of Georgia, and was Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy from 1871 to 1876, and subsequently at the head of the departments of the Missouri, California, and Dakota. His successor in the eastern command is Major-General Wesley Merritt, who will be replaced in the Missouri department by Brigadier-General John R. Brooke. Another well-known United States officer, General Frank Wheaton, commanding the department of the Missouri, comes under the age rules in May next. Brigadier-General Otis, commanding the department of Columbia, will probably succeed General Wheaton.

RE ESTATE OF ABDOOL HOOSSEIN SAMSOODIN, DECEASED.

MAHOMEDALLI ABDOOL HOOSSEIN AND AMINABOO, WIDOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our attention has been drawn to a report published in your issue of this morning of the result of an application made by the petitioner, Mahomedalli Abdool Hoossein, in the matter of the petition for letters of administration of the property and credits of Abdool Hoossein Samsoodin, deceased. As the report is incomplete and is calculated to mislead the public and the debtors to the estate, and prejudice our client, Bai Aminaboo, the widow of the deceased, we beg to request you to publish this letter. The petitioner, Mahomedalli Abdool Hoossein, has applied for a grant to him of letters of administration of his deceased father's estate against which our client Aminaboo has, on her own behalf and on behalf of her minor children, filed a caveat. The petitioner applied to the court on the 5th instant for appointment of Mr. C. A. Turner as administrator pendente lite. Although the petitioner's attorneys were requested to give notice of the time and place when and where they intended to make any application and furnish us with copy of any affidavit they might make, they did not do so; but a member of our firm happening to be in court came to know of the intended application and instructed Mr. Starling to watch the proceedings, and Mr. Starling informed the court of the above circumstances and requested that the order applied for should not be made, but that if the court felt *inclined* to do so, the court should only grant a rule *nisi*, and that satisfactory cause would be shown against it. In the absence of affidavits it was impossible for our client to make any affidavit in reply or for counsel to argue the matter, and his lordship took time to consider whether he would grant the application (leaving it to our client to have the order set aside), or grant a rule, and if the latter, when it would be made returnable.

The next day his lordship declined to make any order on the application for the reasons that the petitioner had proved no danger to the estate and had not made out a case for an administrator pendente lite, and that such appointment was unnecessary and would involve the estate in unnecessary costs.

His lordship remarked that the petitioner was to have facilities in preparing the accounts by having access to the books of account of the deceased which are alleged to be locked up in the safe, and which safe has been sealed up by us, but his lordship made no remark that the petitioner was to have facilities in managing the estate, which he certainly cannot do unless and until the grant of letters of administration is made to him, as by law petitioner is not entitled to give discharge to the debtors of the deceased until a grant is made to him.—We are, &c.,

BICKNELL, MERWANJI, & MOTIAL,
Attorneys for Aminaboo, widow of Abdool Hoossein Samsoodin, deceased.
May 10.

THE ITALIAN PRISONERS WITH MENELIK.

A FLORENCE correspondent writes:—Major Gamerra, one of the Italian officers who underwent eight months' imprisonment in Abyssinia, has written a book descriptive of his experiences, which is just about to be published in Italy. The first chapters treat of the march from Adi Ugri towards Adigrat, of the battle of Ambalagi, and of the events which preceded the battle of Abba Carima. After graphically describing the battle of Adowa, Major Gamerra speaks of the "via crucis" towards Shoa, and gives an instance of the courage shown by an artillery officer. He says:—

Among the prisoners there was Lieutenant Caruso, of the artillery, who was asked by Menelik to teach the Shoans the mode of loading cannons upon mules. But this he positively refused to do, saying that even if the Italian General, who was among the prisoners, should order him to do so he would not obey. Menelik, irritated by this reply, sent back word to him, saying that at Adowa there were neither generals nor majors; that he, the Negus, commanded all, and that he advised him not to incur the anger of the Emperor. To this Caruso replied: "Tell your Negus that he can have me shot, or can have my hands and feet cut off, since the elephants of the Somauan Consul which broke the theretofore invincible Macedonian phalanx. Amid such crimsoned memories it seems out of place to recall the scientific fact that Hippocrates, the renowned physician, lived and practised at Larissa. If one will turn westward to the Vale of Tempe, on the Turkish side of it lies Pharsalia, with the battle-filed of Sydna close at hand, where Emilious Paulus defeated Perseus, B. C. 169. Not far from Larissa is all that remains of Krannon, where Antipater in B. C. 322 beat the Confederates, and put an end to the Lamian war; while Elassona itself, the ancient Elassona of Hellenic Pantheon, is acting Consul for Germany at Aden, during the absence of Mr S Schmuck.

The following substantive promotions are made in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 12th Dec. 1896, unless otherwise specified, consequent on the retirement at the disposal of the Military Dept. of the services of Col C T Lane, C B, a Dep Commissioner of the 1st class:—Mr A J Dundas, a Deputy Commr of the 1st class, to be a Dep Commr of the 1st class, but to remain seconded: Mr R D Hare, a Dep Commr of the 2nd class, to be a Dep Commr of the 1st class: Mr H Godwin Austen, a Commr of the 3rd class, to be a Dep Commr of the 2nd class: Maulavi Muhammad Nizam-ud-din Hassan Khan, a Special Asst Commr, seconded, to be a Dep Commr of the 3rd class, but to remain seconded: Kumar Shri Harbhanji Rawaji, a Special Asst Commr (seconded), to be a Dep Commr of the 3rd class, but to remain seconded: Mr Rustomji Faridun, a Special Asst Commr, to be a Dep Commr of the 3rd class: and Mr C E Biddulph, an Asst Commr of the 1st class, to be a Special Asst Commr, with effect from the 3rd March, 1897.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr C Stubbs as acting Consul for Germany at Aden during the absence of Mr F Mueller.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Vivan Rothmeyer as acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta during the absence of Mr G Melaren Morrison.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Harold Cuche as Consular Agent for France at Karachi, vice Monsieur G Rul.

Capt A Bruce, I S C, resumed charge of his office as Cant Master of Baroda from Lieut M T Elderton on the 17th April 1897, before noon.

MADAME BERNHARDT IN A SACRED DRAMA.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT, arranged to act through Easter week in a sacred drama, "La Samaritaine," by M. Rostand. It was rehearsed at her theatre. The heroine, the Samaritan woman at the well of Sichem, is personated by Madame Bernhardt. Shades of the three great Hebrew patriarchs hover round the well as the curtain rises, Jewish pilgrims then appear. They are tired of the Pharisees at Jerusalem, and are on their way back to their villages, and do not seem to remember that to pass through Samaria is to encur blasphemous unclean. While they are discussing points of Messianic doctrine that trench on politics, a man in white appears at the curve of a path. He asks the way to Sichem. The pilgrims scorn to answer him. His white robe betrays his Essenian doctrines. Other men join him. They are disciples. The man in white is Jesus. Nobody understands his doctrine when he enunciates it, which he does in smooth Alexandrines. He illustrates his meaning with the Parable of the Wheat and the Tares. The pilgrims leave, the disciples go in search of food, and Jesus weary and foot-sore sits on the wall round the well.

Photine, the Samaritan woman, next appears with a jar on her head and a love song on her lips. The dialogue recorded by St. John takes place, but, of course, in verse. This is hardly an improvement, but M. Rostand does his best to adapt his subject to the taste of modern play-goers. Photine is almost insolent, but, as Jesus talks, her assurance gives way to an uneasy feeling. She is little by little magnetised, and curious to know more about the water which, if once drunk of, will slake the thirst for ever She, too, has Messianic notions, but they are vague and obscure. At last Jesus reveals himself as the regenerator of the world. She perceives that he speaks the truth, blushes for her shameful life, is converted and sits at his feet in an ecstasy of admiration to hear the words that give eternal life.

It is a pity that Madame Bernhardt cannot sink her personality. Her mannerism follows her throughout the part of Photine.

In the second act we have the picturesque confusion of an Oriental bazaar. In front of Photine's house, we see her servant Ariel uneasy at her prolonged absence. Presently the merchants and their customers come running across the stage. Photine, in a state of mad excitement, rushes towards them. Instead of erotic songs, she sings the sacred texts known only to the Samaritan priests. As she is an ignorant creature, all conclude that the spirit of God has illumined her soul. The women of Sichem approach her and catch the strange fever that makes her eyes blaze. When she pauses they beseech her to continue. She declares that Jesus is the Messiah. The people, the priests, and the centurion put their heads together. Photine is bound and sent to prison, but when the centurion hears that Jesus is the fair-haired dreamer who works miracles, he lets her go. She declares that he brings salvation to Jews and Gentiles. The crowd believe her, and she Christanises all Sichem. The towns-people follow her to the well to see the prophet. He preaches to them the gospel of the foregiveness of sins, and declares, his miraculous works. Night falls. All beseech him to tarry at Sichem. He accepts the invitation for two days.

The third act ends with the Lord's Prayer in verse, and the second with the Beatitudes, transposed by M. Pharne. Photine wears the same Oriental dress through all the acts. She and M. Bremond as Jesus sustain the whole weight of this sacred drama, if drama it can be called. I should rather call it dramatised oratorio.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

SCENE OF THE FIGHTING IN GREECE.

"THE DANCING FLOOR OF MARS."

THE *Daily Telegraph*, in the course of a scholarly essay put in form of a leading article, observes:—"The scholar who knows his Grecian and Roman history moves upon ground astonishingly familiar when he reads of battles and skirmishes at Elassona and Kalambaka, at Karya and Baltino, or hears of advances towards Larissa, Arta, and Salonika. He is carried back anew to the recollection of Phillip of Macedon and Alexander the Great, of Julius Cæsar and Pompey, of a hundred different and mighty men of war, who have fought where the Greeks and Turks are fighting to-day. For, in truth, this region, where the frontiers of Macedonia and Thessally touch, has always been one of the great combat grounds of the world. The antique Hellenes styled it along with Bœsotia, "the dancing-floor of Mars"; and no wonder that the soil is reputed fertile, for mankind has deluged it with human blood and manured it with countless bodies of heroes. In this it is hardly surpassed for repeated carnage, except by the famous fighting-plain of Paniput, about forty miles north of Delhi, where probably more warriors have been slain in conflict than on any other spot upon the globe. Speaking broadly, the theatre of the struggle which has now commenced possesses those geographical features which best suit the requirements of war—narrow passes debouching upon open expanses of country—geographical combinations of hill and valley which would seem to have been created by Nature to provide the pugnacious children of men with a sort of special cockpit. On the uplands of Karya, Mount Olympus itself looks down, from that peak soaring ten thousand feet into the sky, where the gods of Greece were wont to sit, Zeus and Pallas, Hebe and Poseidon, watching the quarrels of Greeks and Trojans. Only a little way to the southward of the Greek headquarters at Larissa, lies that memorable Pass of Thermopylæ—the natural gateway of Greece Proper—which now, as then, is the barbican of Athens, and may yet save her from a Turkish march. More than once has Thermopylæ saved Hellas. There Brennus, with 170,000 Gauls, was checked by Callippus, the Athenian, and Antiochus III. of Syria, for a while stopped the army of M. Porcius Cato. Everything alters except the two little hot springs, which runs to-day as they ran of old, in the time of Leonides and his three hundred Spartans, at the foot of the mountain near the mill on the road from Atalante to Lamia. If we go north from Thermopylæ towards the actual field of conflict—towards Volo, that is to say—and Larissa and the frontier, the scene teems with antique associations of battle. By the road leading to Trikkala and Kalambaka we come to Pharsalia, famous to-day only for excellent tobacco, much used in cigarette, albeit on yonder hill is a castle which the learned Leake held to be the home of Achilles, the Homeric Phthia, and Jason once captured the place. What are our little modern squabbles between Turk and Greek compared with the stupendous fight for the prize of the whole known world between Cæsar and Pompey, fought at this spot? Pompey's army was full of the young rich patricians of Rome, and Cæsar instructed his seasoned legionaries to strike with their short swords at the faces of these "gilded youth," and when a few hundreds of them had sadly fled with their handsome visages damaged, there ensued such a rout that fifteen thousand of the Pompeians lay dead or wounded where the cypresses and roses grow now so gracefully, while the great Captain himself fled through the Vale of Tempe, to be miserably slain on the sands of Egypt. Or turning westwards, and towards Volo and Larissa, we find ourselves once more in the heart of the country of Philip of Macedon and Alexander, his warlike son. Dimitri, close to Volo, the antique Demetrias, was—with Chalcis and Corinth—one of what the Macedonian called "my three letters of Greece." Iolkos, hard by, is renowned as the resting-place of Jason and Medea. At Velessino was the throne of King Admetus, whose flocks were shepherded by Apollo himself, and Larissa is so ancient that the very name is a Pelasgian word signifying "city." The river here, which they call Salamvrias, is no other than the Pineus of classical poetry—"Liquid Peneus was flowing," and so it is—and near at hand was fought, at Knaraz, or Myro Vouni,—anciently known as "Cynocephalæ"—that great battle between Titus Flaminius and King Philip V. of Macedon, which gave Greece to the Roman power. One might, no doubt, find even to-day in the soil between Volo and Larissa the bones of some of the elephants of the Somauan Consul which broke the theretofore invincible Macedonian phalanx. Amid such crimsoned memories it seems out of place to recall the scientific fact that Hippocrates, the renowned physician, lived and practised at Larissa. If one will turn westward to the Vale of Tempe, on the Turkish side of it lies Pharsalia, with the battle-filed of Sydna close at hand, where Emilious Paulus defeated Perseus, B. C. 169. Not far from Larissa is all that remains of Krannon, where Antipater in B. C. 322 beat the Confederates, and put an end to the Lamian war; while Elassona itself, the ancient Elassona of Hellenic Pantheon, is acting Consul for Germany at Aden, during the absence of Mr S Schmuck.

The following substantive promotions are made in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 12th Dec. 1896, unless otherwise specified, consequent on the retirement at the disposal of the Military Dept. of the services of Col C T Lane, C B, a Dep Commissioner of the 1st class:—Mr A J Dundas, a Deputy Commr of the 1st class, to be a Dep Commr of the 1st class, but to remain seconded: Mr R D Hare, a Dep Commr of the 2nd class, to be a Dep Commr of the 1st class: Mr H Godwin Austen, a Commr of the 3rd class, to be a Dep Commr of the 2nd class: Maulavi Muhammad Nizam-ud-din Hassan Khan, a Special Asst Commr, seconded, to be a Dep Commr of the 3rd class, but to remain seconded: Kumar Shri Harbhanji Rawaji, a Special Asst Commr (seconded), to be a Dep Commr of the 3rd class, but to remain seconded: Mr Rustomji Faridun, a Special Asst Commr, to be a Dep Commr of the 3rd class: and Mr C E Biddulph, an Asst Commr of the 1st class, to be a Special Asst Commr, with effect from the 3rd March, 1897.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr C Stubbs as acting Consul for Germany at Aden during the absence of Mr F Mueller.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Vivan Rothmeyer as acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta during the absence of Mr G Melaren Morrison.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Harold Cuche as Consular Agent for France at Karachi, vice Monsieur G Rul.

Capt A Bruce, I S C, resumed charge of his office as Cant Master of Baroda from Lieut M T Elderton on the 17th April 1897, before noon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 8.

Cooke, Col, Ms, I S C, on leave, from Madras.

MAY 9.

Pechell, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Nowgong.

MAY 10.

Murray, Surgn-Capt, Punjab, I M S, from leave, from Australia.

MAY 11.

Young, 2nd Lt, Bengal, D C L I, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 8.

Cooke, Col, Ms, I S C, on leave, to England.

MAY 11.

Mould, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, 1st B Lancers, to rejoin, to Meerut.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th May, 1897.

I. Leave of absence has been granted to Sergt. P. J. Boylette, A Company, from 15th May, 1897 to 14th May, 1898.

By order.

C. MOSS, Captain

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A FIRING trial of the newly invented Hotchkiss automatic machine gun was given near Erith. The gun consists of a single barrel screwed into the front of the receiver containing the operating mechanism, which is composed of only thirty parts, all of simple structure and of admirable ingenuity. Below the barrel is a hollow cylinder which is in communication with the bore through a port, drilled through the barrel a few calibres from the muzzle. In the cylinder is a piston on which are cams contrived for operating the breech-block, the firing, and the feeding mechanism. When the gun is fired, as soon as the bullet has passed the port connecting the barrel and cylinder, the powder gas enters a chamber in the front end of the cylinder and throws the piston to the rear. Engaging with the breech-block the piston opens the breech, pushes the cartridge into the chamber, closes the breech and fires. On opening the breech the piston extracts the empty case and brings a fresh cartridge into the loading position, thus performing automatically the functions of a soldier's hand when operating a straight-pull rifle. The cartridges are carried in flat brass feed strips, each containing thirty rounds, and the gun is fitted with a shoulder-piece and with a pistol-grip for controlling the fire. As in all Hotchkiss guns, the aiming and firing are carried out as when firing a rifle from a rest. Two men work the gun, one to feed and the other to fire, but one man can work it in case of need. The cooling of the barrel is effected by means of a metal radiator. Notwithstanding this device the chamber attains a very high temperature, but since the closing of the breech is simultaneous with the insertion of the cartridge this presents no danger to the firer. It is claimed for this gun that it is a radical departure from all former types, and fulfils in a remarkable manner all the essential requirements of an efficient machine gun. The gun with 600 rounds of ammunition can be carried by one mule, and it can be taken to pieces and reassembled by a soldier of average intelligence without any tools except a spanner for unscrewing the barrel.

Colonel Zviaguine, of the Russian army, has been giving in the Invalide Russe the fruit of his experience of the "three-line" rifle in Abyssinia during the expedition of 1885. The Russian service arms, which was used for the chase, by which the detachment lived during its passage through the country, belongs to the small-calibre class (.295 inch), the destructive properties of which have lately been so much disputed. Colonel Zviaguine's party found without surprise that the small destructive effect of the weapon threatened to leave them short of animal food, but they contrived means for enhancing its power by cutting the hard metal casing of the bullet in various ways. By means of a saw or native tool, two crossed grooves were incised at the fore end of the ball, with crossed lines on the cylindrical part, various trials leading to .36 inch and .019 inch being adopted as the longitudinal and transverse dimensions of the crossing. The first balls fired diverged from their true course, but others, cut in the manner indicated, preserved their ballistic qualities, and gave frightful destructive effect. The uniform condition was that the envelope of the ball divided in four pieces, following the lines of the grooves described, and, bending back towards the rear end of the ball, separated while the ball itself broke up. Striking the femur of an animal, the projectile thus cut gave the effect of an axe, and striking the skull, it was as if a sharp slate had descended upon the victim.

Naval officers are asking once more if it be true that the charge of naval ordnance stores is again to be transferred from the Admiralty to the War Office. It is not so long since we were all indulging in pæans of praise of the wisdom of the authorities for placing the provision for naval armaments under naval direction, and if there is to be a reversion to the old bad system at least some reason should be assigned for such a course. The advantages of the change which made, or purported to make, the navy independent of the War Office for its armaments and ammunition were that it imposed a direct responsibility upon the Board for the provision of this important and essential branch of naval requirements. If, then, it has been found that the navy cannot undertake this charge, the country should certainly be informed as to the reason why. A story is current, but whether with any foundation we do not pretend to say, that this return to an arrangement which was found to be both unbusinesslike and extravagant is due to pressure which has been put upon the Admiralty by the War Office and the Treasury in the interests of those officials who, under the new system, were to be removed to make room for the naval officers of the Ordnance Department; and it is said that the Admiralty gave way under a threat that if they persisted in carrying out the naval ordnance scheme an agitation would be set on foot to withdraw from them the patronage of the Transport Department.

The rejection of the German shipbuilding votes by the Reichstag was the work of political parties, basing their strength upon the unilluminated German people. The leaders of professional thought, as we have already remarked, are all for expenditure upon the fleet. A short and pungent note by that well-known writer Major Otto Wachs, author of "Der Kampf um Konstantinopel," in the *Neue Militarische Blatter*, opens with a quotation from M. Clemenceau in the *North American Review*, and, although he does not wholly agree with Admiral Reveillere, there cited, that the British Fleet was the victor at Waterloo, and that without Nelson there could have been no Blucher, he recognises a kernel of truth in that bold strategic deduction. Nothing, he says to his countrymen, can replace readiness for war, but he is apparently afraid that they will not be stirred to a display of high patriotism. Yet the scorn and derision of their neighbours, he says, should awake some spark of enthusiasm for naval things, and he hopes the next Reichstag will rise to the heights of the British and French parliaments, though the vision of the national sheeping-cap is still before him. It is alluded to the rumour that a syndicate had advanced money to enable the vessels refused by the votes of the deputies to be laid down. The *Moniteur de la Flotte* asserts that the work will be undertaken by Herr Krupp at Kiel, where it is known the great gunmaker is creating greater shipbuilding facilities in association with existing Germania establishment, and that in case the German Government cannot take over the ships they will be sold to other Powers. The new station cruiser "G" is to be laid down by Herr Krupp at Kiel. We notice from particulars given by the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* that the Hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg, in presiding at the launch of the Victoria Luise (ex "L"), attributed the new type of cruiser to the professional knowledge of the Emperor himself, and expressed the hope that she was to be the first of many.

We learn from the *Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete des Seewesens* that in the fiscal year which began on April 1, Germany is to have ninety-six ships in commission. The fleet is divided into four groups of ships. As before the squadrons will have two divisions, the first including the four ships of the Brandenburg class, with the despatch vessel Jagd, and the second the Deutschland, Konig Wilhelm (both now known as first-class cruisers), Sachsen, and Wurtemberg, with the despatch vessel Wacht. Three armoured reserve divisions have been formed in the Baltic and North Sea—at Kiel the Hagen and Heimdall, and the Odin and Ægir, the last two for two months only; at Wilhelmshaven the Beowulf and Seligfried; and at Danzig the armoured gunboat Mucke, with the Natter, Krokodil, and Skorpion for shorter periods. The third group of ships is of the scouting class, and includes the Kaiserin Augusta and Gefion only in commission. To these must be added the torpedo flotillas and reserve divisions. The first flotilla has the Blitz for its ship of command, and consists of two divisional and twelve "S" boats, while the second flotilla, of the same strength, will be commissioned on August 1 for the manœuvres. The torpedo reserve division consists of six division boats. The other vessels in commission are engaged in the training service, on harbour duty, and in the transport of stores, &c., and include also the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, and the Meteor, on the North Sea fisheries.

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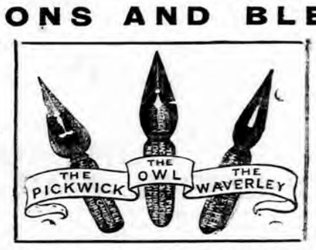

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Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.
REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

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NOTICE.

Opposite Byculla Club.

Branch Mumbra, between Tanna and Kalyan.

Horses ! **Horses !!**

Also new horses arrived to-day from Cape of GoodHope 1st time in Bombay. Walers, Arabs Persians and other Horses, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Race and Polo Ponies, and Remounts. Walers trained to Saddle and Single and Double Harness.

I have opened a Branch Stable at Mumbra, which was visited by the Officer Commanding 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Aurungabad, who purchased 27 Remounts.

As mentioned above all sorts of Horses are ready for sale, every convenience afforded to visitors. For particulars see Handbills enclosed in issue of "Bombay Gazette of 19th February.'

OOMER JUMALL,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

HEMOGLOBINE.

(De Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMOGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness, and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup. Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

GUARD AGAINST CONTAGION BY USING CHLOROL-MARYE.

THIS preparation is a concentrated solution to be used in making any quantity of disinfectant. It is composed by a patented process, tested in the laboratories of the Paris School of Medicine, rendering CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE ("THE ONLY SUBSTANCE THAT DESTROYS ALL KINDS OF MICROBES WITH THEIR GERMS," PASTEUR) easy to handle, stable and more energetic, and allowing it to be used under *unique* conditions of *cheapness*, accurate measurement, economy of transport and storage.

CHLOROL-MARYE, or BLUE CHLOROL, *is therefore the most certain, practical and by far the cheapest antiseptic-disinfectant.*

Adopted by the Department of Public Hygiene, the Minister of the Colonies and the Health Boards of Havre, Rouen, Nice, &c., &c. The Bank of France and many other Public Institutions.

Sold by all Chemists in Bombay.

Price for House Disinfection, Rs. 2-8 per bottle ; for Toilet Use, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2 Perfumed.

The daily use of antiseptics is indispensable for destroying the injurious germs which occasion contagious and infectious diseases.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases in which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON. They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

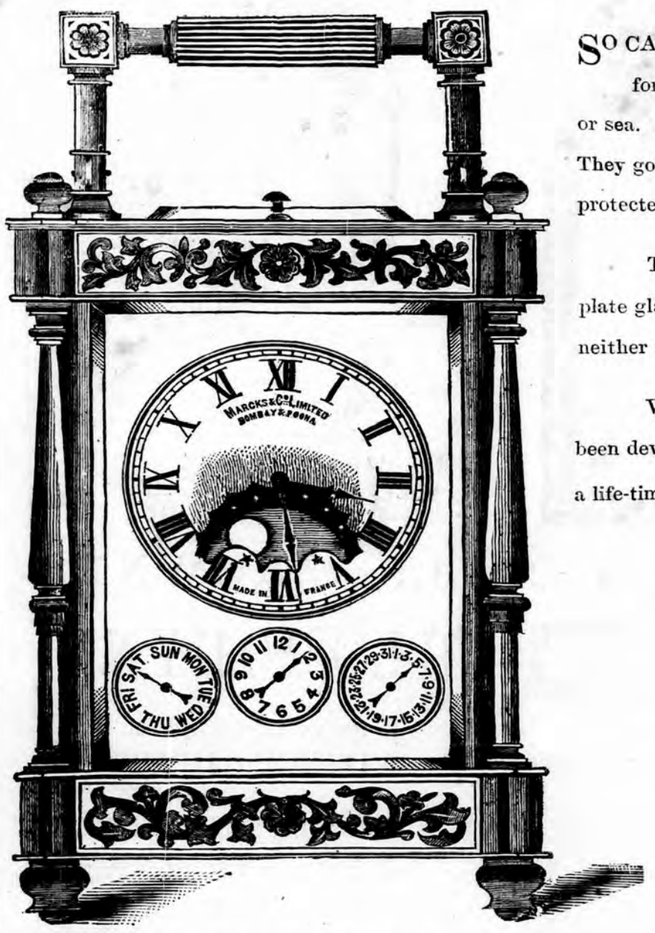
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Lake are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.



The above illustrates a Carriage Clock full size, it is beautifully enamelled in the finest Parisian enamelling, is a quarter Repeater, Calendar showing day and date of month, with phases of the moon, and also is an Alarum. Complete in strong portable leather case, Rs. 385.

SO CALLED because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adopted to the requirements of travellers by land or sea. They all go for 8 days, or, in other words, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement ; they are protected by strong leather outer cases, fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round, with polished bevelled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

We have now on hand a very fine collection of the above. Special attention has been devoted to the mechanism of these excellent time-keepers, rendering them useful for a life-time.

TIME PIECES (non-strikers), Rs. 35, Rs. 50 and Rs. 85.

CLOCKS, striking hours and half hours, Rs. 125, Rs. 135 and Rs. 140.

REPEATERS, striking hours when interrogated, Rs. 150, Rs. 175, Rs. 275, and Rs. 490.

QUARTER REPEATERS, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, Rs. 420, and Rs. 490.

CALENDAR with REPEATER and ALARUM, Rs. 250 and Rs. 285.

REPEATER with ALARUM, Rs. 420.

CLOCK with REPEATER, CENTRE SECONDS and ALARUM, Rs. 200.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT HERE IN INDIA!!

R. DITMAR'S GUARANTEED STORMPROOF LANTERNS.

THE GLOBE LANTERN.

THE VERITAS LANTERN.

As it is a necessity in India that everybody is in the possession of a well-made STORMPROOF LANTERN, I took great care in constructing only those LANTERNS, which are REALLY SUITABLE for India. I am glad to state that my exertions in this way were crowned with the greatest success.

THE DOMESTIC LANTERN.

And I can say, MINE IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for the best selected and perfectly Stormproof made Lanterns.

MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF **GLOBE LANTERN,**
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF **VERITAS LANTERN,**
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF **DOMESTIC LANTERN,**

Well nown all over India, are the best Lanterns in the World, and should be in every Household.

Illustrated Catalogue and descriptive Price List will be sent post-free on application to:

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"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

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HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms Schools, &c.
From £4 upwar

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Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.,
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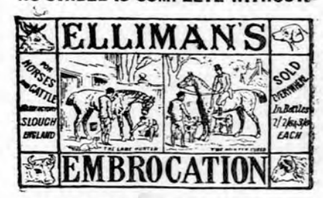
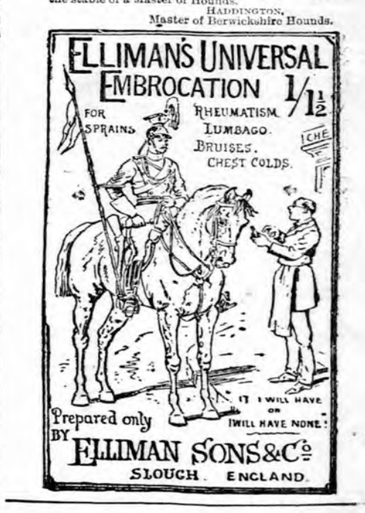
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The **Excruciating Pain** is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of **ARBENZ'S CELEBRATED 'MANDARIN' RAZORS,** with fully warranted interchangeable blades, which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest beards and most tender skins are unanimous in saying that with no other Razors can they obtain such a remarkably easy and perfectly luxurious shave as with Arbenz's. Made by A. ARBENZ, Jougne, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having guns marked "Arbenz," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "B" in Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality! Of principal Importers and Dealers.

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